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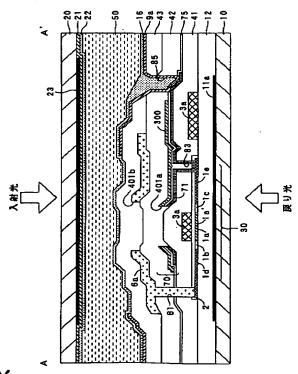
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(54) 【発明の名称】 電気光学装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 液晶装置等の電気光学装置において、耐光性 を高め、明るく高品位の画像表示を行えるようにする。 【解決手段】 電気光学装置は、TFTアレイ基板(1 0)上に、画素電極(9a)と、これに接続されたTF T (30) と、これに接続されたデータ線(6a)と、 内蔵遮光膜としても機能する容量線300とを備える。 更に、TFTの下側に下側遮光膜(11a)を備える。 データ線及び容量線には、TFTのチャネル隣接領域に 対向する領域に窓(401a、401b)が開けられて いる。対向基板 (20) 上に、窓を覆う第1遮光膜 (2 3)を備える。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、

前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続されており前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域に一の窓が開けられた配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを 10 備えており、

前記第2基板上に、前記一の窓を上側から覆う第1遮光 膜を備えており、

前記第1遮光膜及び前記配線のうち少なくとも一方は、 前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記チャネル領域を 上側から覆うことを特徴とする電気光学装置。

【請求項2】 一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、

前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続された配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されており各画素の非開口領域を少なくとも部分的に規定すると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域に一の窓が開けられた内蔵遮光膜と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを備えており、

前記第2基板上に、前記―の窓を上側から覆う第1遮光 膜を備えており、

前記第1遮光膜及び前記内蔵遮光膜のうち少なくとも一 30 方は、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記チャネル 領域を上側から覆うことを特徴とする電気光学装置。

【請求項3】 前記配線は、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されており、前記配線には、平面的に見て前記窓に重なる領域に他の窓が開けられていることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項4】 前記一及び他の窓のうち上側に位置する 方が下側に位置する方より大きいことを特徴とする請求 項3に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項5】 前記内蔵遮光膜及び前記第1遮光膜は夫 40 々、複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、

前記第1遮光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅は、前記内蔵遮 光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅よりも狭いことを特徴とす る請求項2から4のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装 置。

【請求項6】 前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量を構成する容量電極又は容量線としても機能することを特徴とする請求項2から5のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項7】 前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記第1基板上で前 50

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記窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含むことを特徴とする請求項2から6のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項8】 前記第1遮光膜は、前記配線に沿って伸びる複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、

前記帯状部分の幅は、前記配線の幅よりも狭いことを特 徴とする請求項1から7のいずれか一項に記載の電気光 学装置。

【請求項9】 前記配線は、前記第1基板上で前記窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から8のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項10】 前記チャネル隣接領域は、LDD (Lightly Doped Structure) 領域又はオフセット領域であることを特徴とする請求項1から9のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項11】 前記ソース領域の一部及び前記ドレイン領域の一部は夫々、コンタクトホール開孔領域とされており、

前記窓は、該コンタクトホール開孔領域にも開けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から10のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項12】 前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域にも開けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から11のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項13】 前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域には開けられておらず、

前記チャネル領域の上側にゲート絶縁膜を介してゲート 電極が配置されていることを特徴とする請求項1から1 1のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項14】 前記第1遮光膜は、前記第1基板に対面する側に配置された光吸収層を含む多層膜からなることを特徴とする請求項1から13のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、アクティブマトリクス駆動方式の電気光学装置の技術分野に属し、特に画素スイッチング用の薄膜トランジスタ(Thin Film Transistor:以下適宜、TFTと称す)を、基板上の積層構造中に備えた形式の電気光学装置の技術分野に属する。

[0002]

【背景技術】TFTアクティブマトリクス駆動形式の電気光学装置では、各画素に設けられた画素スイッチング用TFTのチャネル領域に入射光が照射されると光による励起で光リーク電流が発生してTFTの特性が変化する。特に、プロジェクタのライトバルブ用の電気光学装置の場合には、入射光の強度が高いため、TFTのチャネル領域やその周辺領域に対する入射光の遮光を行うことは重要となる。そこで従来は、対向基板に設けられた

各画素の開口領域を規定する遮光膜により、或いはTFTアレイ基板上においてTFTの上を通過すると共にA1(アルミニウム)等の金属膜からなるデータ線により、係るチャネル領域やその周辺領域を遮光するように構成されている。更に、TFTアレイ基板上のTFTの下側に対向する位置にも、例えば高融点金属からなる遮光膜を設けることがある。このようにTFTの下側にも遮光膜を設ければ、TFTアレイ基板側からの裏面反射光や、複数の電気光学装置をプリズム等を介して組み合わせて一つの光学系を構成する場合に他の電気光学装置からプリズム等を突き抜けてくる投射光などの戻り光が、当該電気光学装置のTFTに入射するのを未然に防ぐことができる。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上述した各種遮光技術によれば、以下の問題点がある。

【0004】即ち、先ず対向基板上やTFTアレイ基板上に遮光膜を形成する技術によれば、遮光膜とチャネル領域との間は、3次元的に見て例えば液晶層、電極、層間絶縁膜等を介してかなり離間しており、両者間へ斜めに入射する光に対する遮光が十分ではない。特にプロジェクタのライトバルブとして用いられる小型の電気光学装置においては、入射光は光源からの光をレンズで絞った光束であり、斜めに入射する成分を無視し得ない程に(例えば、基板に垂直な方向から10度から15度程度傾いた成分を10%程度)含んでいるので、このような斜めの入射光に対する遮光が十分でないことは実践上問題となる。

【0005】加えて、遮光膜のない領域から電気光学装置内に侵入した光が、基板の上面或いは基板の上面に形 30成された遮光膜の上面やデータ線の下面(即ち、チャネル領域に面する側の内面)で反射された後に、係る反射光或いはこれが更に基板の上面或いは遮光膜やデータ線の内面で反射された多重反射光が最終的にTFTのチャネル領域に到達してしまう場合もある。

【0006】特に近年の表示画像の高品位化という一般的要請に沿うべく電気光学装置の高精細化或いは画素ピッチの微細化を図るに連れて、更に明るい画像を表示すべく入射光の光強度を高めるに連れて、上述した従来の各種遮光技術によれば、十分な遮光を施すのがより困難 40となり、TFTのトランジスタ特性の変化により、フリッカ等が生じて、表示画像の品位が低下してしまうという問題点がある。

斜め光に起因した内面反射や多重反射光が発生すること に鑑みればむやみに遮光膜の形成領域を広げたのでは、 このような内面反射光や多重反射光の増大を招くという 解決困難な問題点もある。

【0008】本発明は上述の問題点に鑑みなされたものであり、耐光性に優れており、明るく高品位の画像表示が可能な電気光学装置を提供することを課題とする。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の第1電気光学装置は上記課題を解決するために、一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続されており前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域に一の窓が開けられた配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを備えており、前記第1遮光膜及び前記配線のうち少なくとも一方は、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記チャネル領域を上側から覆う。

電極をこれに接続された薄膜トランジスタによりスイッ チング制御することにより、アクティブマトリクス駆動 方式による駆動を行なえる。そして、第2基板を介して 入射される第1基板の上方からの入射光に対し、薄膜ト ランジスタのチャネル領域については、第1遮光膜や、 例えばAl等の金属からなる配線により遮光を行なう。 同じく第1基板の上方からの入射光に対し、チャネル隣 接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち窓に対向す るものについては、窓を覆う第1遮光膜により遮光を行 ない、窓に対向しないものについては、配線若しくは配 **線及び第1遮光膜により遮光を行なう。これらの結果、** 配線に窓が開けられていても、上方から入射光が薄膜ト ランジスタのチャネル領域に入射し、光電効果により薄 膜トランジスタで光リーク電流が生じて、そのトランジ スタ特性が変化してしまう事態を基本的に防止できる。 他方、第1基板の裏面反射光等の戻り光に対し、薄膜ト ランジスタのチャネル領域については、下側遮光膜によ り遮光を行なう。ここで一般には、基板面に対して斜め に進行する入射光及び戻り光、並びにこれらに基づく内 面反射光及び多重反射光などの斜めの光の一部は、チャ ネル領域に面する側の配線の表面(即ち、第1基板上に おける配線の下側表面)で反射して最終的にチャネル領 域に到達しようとする。しかるに本発明では特に、配線 には窓が開口されているので、係る光は、少なくとも部 分的にこの窓を介してチャネル領域側から第2基板側に 抜けて行く分だけ減衰される。通常は遮光膜として利用 される配線の形成面積を広げて遮光性能を向上させるの

ではなく、該配線に窓を開口することで、斜めの戻り 光、内面反射光、多重反射光等に対する遮光性能を高め る点で本発明は画期的である。このように、遮光膜を広 げることによる有害な内面反射光の増加を回避でき、更 に遮光膜を広げることによる各画素の開口領域の減少を 回避できるので、本発明は大変有利である。

【0011】以上の結果、本発明の第1電気光学装置によれば、耐光性を高めることが可能となり、強力な入射光や戻り光が入射するような過酷な条件下にあっても光リーク電流の低減された薄膜トランジスタにより画素電極を良好にスイッチング制御でき、最終的には本発明により、明るく高コントラストの画像を表示可能となる。

【0012】尚、本発明の第1電気光学装置においては、上述の如く窓が開口されているため、配線は、例えばA1等の金属膜から形成され高反射率であってもよい。

【0013】本発明の第2電気光学装置は上記課題を解決するために、一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続された配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタに接続された配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されており各画素の非開口領域を少なくとも部分的に規定すると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域に一の窓が開けられた内蔵遮光膜と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを備えており、前記第1遮光膜及び前記内蔵遮光膜のうち少なくとも一方は、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記・チャネル領域を上側から覆う。

【0014】本発明の第2電気光学装置によれば、画素 電極をこれに接続された薄膜トランジスタによりスイッ チング制御することにより、アクティブマトリクス駆動 方式による駆動を行なえる。そして、第2基板を介して 入射される第1基板の上方からの入射光に対し、薄膜ト ランジスタのチャネル領域については、第1遮光膜や内 蔵遮光膜により遮光を行なう。同じく第1基板の上方か らの入射光に対し、チャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及び ドレイン領域のうち窓に対向するものについては、窓を 40 覆う第1遮光膜により遮光を行ない、窓に対向しないも のについては、内蔵遮光膜若しくは内蔵遮光膜及び第1 遮光膜により遮光を行なう。これらの結果、内蔵遮光膜 に窓が開けられていても、上方から入射光が薄膜トラン ジスタのチャネル領域に入射し、光電効果により薄膜ト ランジスタで光リーク電流が生じて、そのトランジスタ 特性が変化してしまう事態を基本的に防止できる。他 方、戻り光に対し、薄膜トランジスタのチャネル領域に ついては、下側遮光膜により遮光を行なう。ここで一般 には、基板面に対して斜めに進行する入射光及び戻り

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光、並びにこれらに基づく内面反射光及び多重反射光などの斜めの光の一部は、チャネル領域に面する側の内蔵遮光膜の表面(即ち、第1基板上における内蔵遮光膜の下側表面)で反射して最終的にチャネル領域に到達しようとする。しかるに本発明では特に、内蔵遮光膜には窓が開口されているので、係る光は、少なくとも部分的にこの窓を介してチャネル領域側から第2基板側に抜けて行く分だけ減衰される。内蔵遮光膜の形成面積を広げて遮光性能を向上させるのではなく、内蔵遮光膜に窓を開口することで、斜めの戻り光、内面反射光、多重反射光等に対する遮光性能を高める点で本発明は画期的である。このように、内蔵遮光膜を広げることによる有害な内面反射光の増加を回避でき、更に内蔵遮光膜を広げることによる各画素の開口領域の減少を回避できるので、本発明は大変有利である。

【0015】以上の結果、本発明の第2電気光学装置によれば、耐光性を高めることが可能となり、強力な入射光や戻り光が入射するような過酷な条件下にあっても光リーク電流の低減された薄膜トランジスタにより画素電極を良好にスイッチング制御でき、最終的には本発明により、明るく高コントラストの画像を表示可能となる。

【0016】本発明の第2電気光学装置の一態様では、 前記配線は、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されて おり、前記配線には、平面的に見て前記窓に重なる領域 に他の窓が開けられている。

【0017】この態様によれば、基板面に対して斜めに 進行する入射光及び戻り光、並びにこれらに基づく内面 反射光及び多重反射光などの斜めの光の一部は、内蔵遮 光膜の窓及び配線の窓を介してチャネル領域側から第2 基板側に抜けて行く。従って、その分だけ、最終的にチャネル領域に到達する内面反射光等の光を低減できる。

【0018】この態様では、前記一及び他の窓のうち上側に位置する方が下側に位置する方より大きいように構成してもよい。

【0019】このように構成すれば、下側の窓を介して チャネル領域側から第2基板側に抜けた光の殆ど全部 は、更に上側の窓を介してチャネル領域側から第2基板 側に抜けて行く。従って、その分だけ、最終的にチャネ ル領域に到達する内面反射光等の光を低減できる。

【0020】本発明の第2電気光学装置の他の態様では、前記内蔵遮光膜及び前記第1遮光膜は夫々、複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、前記第1遮光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅は、前記内蔵遮光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅よりも狭い。

【0021】この態様によれば、第2基板上に設けられた第1遮光膜の帯状部分は、第1基板上に設けられた内蔵遮光膜の帯状部分より幅狭であるので、各画素の開口領域は、薄膜トランジスタと同じく第1基板上に設けられた内蔵遮光膜により規定される。従って、第1基板と50 第2基板との貼り合わせ精度が低くても幅狭の第1遮光

膜により各画素の開口領域を狭めないで済む構成が容易に得られる。即ち、第1遮光膜は、最低限で窓を覆える大きさだけ形成すれば足りる。逆に、薄膜トランジスタや配線等に対する内蔵遮光膜の配置精度は、同一基板上なので容易に高めることができる。これらの結果、最終的には各画素の開口率を高めることが可能となる。

【0022】尚、内蔵遮光膜及び第1遮光膜は夫々、複数の帯状部分が交差してなる格子状に形成されてもよいし、連続して伸びる帯状に形成されてもよい。或いは、島状に分断されて伸びる帯状に形成されてもよい。

【0023】本発明の第2電気光学装置の他の態様では、前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量を構成する容量電極又は容量線としても機能する。

【0024】この態様によれば、第1基板上に、内蔵遮光膜からなる容量電極又は容量線を備えた蓄積容量を構築できる。従って、このような容量電極又は容量線を、専用の導電膜から形成する場合と比較して、第1基板上の積層構造及び製造プロセスの単純化を図れると共に、限られた基板上領域に、より大きな蓄積容量を構築可能となる。

【0025】本発明の第2電気光学装置の他の態様では、前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記第1基板上で前記窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含む。

【0026】この態様によれば、内蔵遮光膜における窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分によって、上方から入射した光は、窓を中央として拡散される傾向で反射される。他方、下方から入射した光は、窓内に導かれる傾向で反射される。従って、斜めの戻り光、内面反射光、多重反射光等が、内蔵遮光膜の上面や下面での反射を経て最終的にチャネル領域に到達する割合を低減できる。即ち、遮光性能を一層高めることが可能となる。

【0027】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の 態様では、前記第1遮光膜は、前記配線に沿って伸びる 複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、前記帯状部分の幅は、前 記配線の幅よりも狭い。

【0028】この態様によれば、第2基板上に設けられた第1進光膜の帯状部分は、第1基板上に設けられた配線より幅狭であるので、各画素の開口領域は、薄膜トランジスタと同じく第1基板上に設けられており、例えば 40 A 1 等の金属からなる配線により規定可能となる。従って、第1基板と第2基板との貼り合わせ精度が低くても幅狭の第1遮光膜により各画素の開口領域を狭めないで済む構成が容易に得られる。即ち、第1遮光膜は、最低限で窓を覆える大きさだけ形成すれば足りる。逆に、薄膜トランジスタ等に対する配線の配置精度は、同一基板上なので容易に高めることができる。これらの結果、最終的には各画素の開口率を高めることが可能となる。

【0029】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の 態様では、前記配線は、前記第1基板上で前記窓から遠 50 8

ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含む。

【0030】この態様によれば、例えばA1等の金属からなる配線における窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分によって、上方から入射した光は、窓を中央として拡散される傾向で反射される。他方、下方から入射した光は、窓内に導かれる傾向で反射される。従って、斜めの戻り光、内面反射光、多重反射光等が、配線の上面や下面での反射を経て最終的にチャネル領域に到達する割合を低減できる。即ち、遮光性能を一層高めることが可能となる。

【0031】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の 態様では、前記チャネル隣接領域は、LDD領域又はオ フセット領域である。

【0032】この態様によれば、LDD型やオフセット型の薄膜トランジスタに対して、そのチャネル隣接領域等に対向する領域における配線や内蔵遮光膜に窓を開けることにより、遮光性能を高めることができる。

【0033】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の態様では、前記ソース領域の一部及び前記ドレイン領域の一部は夫々、コンタクトホール開孔領域とされており、前記窓は、該コンタクトホール開孔領域にも開けられている。

【0035】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の 態様では、前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域 にも開けられている。

【0036】この態様によれば、チャネル領域に対向する領域における配線や内蔵遮光膜に窓を開けることにより、即ち、光がチャネル領域付近で窓を介してチャネル領域側から第2基板側に抜けて行く構成を採ることにより、薄膜トランジスタに対する遮光性能を高めることができる。

できる。
【0037】或いは本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の態様では、前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域には開けられておらず、前記チャネル領域の上側にゲート絶縁膜を介してゲート電極が配置されている。
【0038】この態様によれば、チャネル領域に対向する領域における配線や内蔵遮光膜に窓を開けることなく、チャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域における配線や内蔵遮光膜に窓を開けることにより、薄膜トランジスタに対する遮光性能を高めることができる。そして、チャネル領域の上側にはゲート電極が配置されているので、最終

的に上方からチャネル領域に入射しようとする光をゲー ト電極により低減できるので、或いはチャネル領域の上 方を斜めに通過する光を低減できるので、遮光性能を一 層高めることができる。

【0039】本発明の第1又は第2電気光学装置の他の 態様では、前記第1遮光膜は、前記第1基板に対面する 側に配置された光吸収層を含む多層膜からなる。

【0040】この態様によれば、窓を介してチャネル領 域側から第2基板側に抜けて行く光の少なくとも一部 は、第1遮光膜に至るが、係る光は、光吸収層により吸 収される。従って、この光が第1遮光膜で反射して再び チャネル領域に到達したとしても、その光量を顕著に減 衰できる。この結果、薄膜トランジスタにおける遮光性 能を一層高めることができる。

【0041】本発明のこのような作用及び他の利得は次 に説明する実施の形態から明らかにされる。

[0042]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施形態を図面に 基づいて説明する。以下の実施形態は、本発明の電気光 学装置を液晶装置に適用したものである。

【0043】 (第1実施形態) 先ず本発明の第1実施形 態における電気光学装置の画素部における構成につい て、図1から図3を参照して説明する。図1は、電気光 学装置の画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状に形成さ れたTFTアレイ基板の相隣接する複数の画素群の平面、 図である。図3は、図2のA-A'断面図である。尚、 図3においては、各層や各部材を図面上で認識可能な程 度の大きさとするため、各層や各部材毎に縮尺を異なら 30 しめてある。

【0044】図1において、本実施形態における電気光 学装置の画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状に形成さ れた複数の画素には夫々、画素電極9 a と当該画素電極 9aをスイッチング制御するためのTFT30とが形成 されており、画像信号が供給されるデータ線6aが当該 TFT30のソースに電気的に接続されている。データ 線6 a に書き込む画像信号S1、S2、…、Snは、こ の順に線順次に供給しても構わないし、相隣接する複数 のデータ線6a同士に対して、グループ毎に供給するよ うにしても良い。また、TFT30のゲートに走査線3 aが電気的に接続されており、所定のタイミングで、走 査線3aにパルス的に走査信号G1、G2、…、Gm を、この順に線順次で印加するように構成されている。 画素電極9aは、TFT30のドレインに電気的に接続 されており、スイッチング素子であるTFT30を一定 期間だけそのスイッチを閉じることにより、データ線6 aから供給される画像信号S1、S2、…、Snを所定 のタイミングで書き込む。 画素電極 9 a を介して電気光

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画像信号S1、S2、…、Snは、後述する対向基板に 形成された対向電極との間で一定期間保持される。液晶 は、印加される電圧レベルにより分子集合の配向や秩序 が変化することにより、光を変調し、階調表示を可能に する。ノーマリーホワイトモードであれば、各画素の単 位で印加された電圧に応じて入射光に対する透過率が減 少し、ノーマリーブラックモードであれば、各画素の単 位で印加された電圧に応じて入射光に対する透過率が増 加され、全体として電気光学装置からは画像信号に応じ たコントラストを持つ光が出射する。ここで、保持され た画像信号がリークするのを防ぐために、画素電極 9 a と対向電極との間に形成される液晶容量と並列に蓄積容 量70を付加する。

【0045】図2において、電気光学装置のTFTアレ イ基板上には、マトリクス状に複数の透明な画素電極9 a (点線部9a'により輪郭が示されている)が設けら れており、画素電極9aの縦横の境界に各々沿ってデー 夕線6a及び走査線3aが設けられている。

【0046】また、半導体層1aのうち図中右上がりの 20 細かい斜線領域で示したチャネル領域1 a' に対向する ように走査線3aが配置されており、走査線3aはゲー ト電極として機能する。本実施形態では、走査線3a は、当該ゲート電極となる部分において幅広に形成され ・ている。このように、走査線3aとデータ線6aとの交 ニュニニュ れた複数の画素における各種素子、配線等の等価回路で「※」、差する個所には夫々、チャネル領域1 a 音に走査線3 a こまきにはある。図 2.は、データ線、走査線、画素電極等が形成さニューがゲート電極として対向配置された画素スイッチング用。 コース のTFT30が設けられている。

> 【0047】図2及び図3に示すように、蓄積容量70 は、TFT30の高濃度ドレイン領域1e及び画素電極 9 a に接続された画素電位側容量電極としての中継層 7 1と、固定電位側容量電極としての容量線300の一部 とが、誘電体膜75を介して対向配置されることにより 形成されている。

【0048】本実施形態では特に、中継層71、誘電体 膜75及び容量線300からなる蓄積容量70には、チ ャネル領域 1 a '及びその隣接領域に対向する位置に、 図2中粗い右下りの斜線領域で示した窓401aがTF T30毎に開けられている。そして、データ線6aに は、この窓401aよりも一回り大きい窓401bが開 けられている。これらの窓401a及び401bによる 遮光機能については、後に詳述する。

【0049】容量線300は、例えば金属又は合金を含 む導電性の遮光膜からなり内蔵遮光膜の一例を構成する と共に固定電位側容量電極としても機能する。容量線3 00は、例えば、Ti (チタン)、Cr (クロム)、W (タングステン)、Ta(タンタル)、Mo(モリブデ ン)、Pb(鉛)等の高融点金属のうちの少なくとも一 つを含む、金属単体、合金、金属シリサイド、ポリシリ サイド、これらを積層したもの等からなる。但し、容量 学物質の一例としての液晶に書き込まれた所定レベルの 50 線300は、例えば導電性のポリシリコン膜等からなる

第1膜と高融点金属を含む金属シリサイド膜等からなる 第2膜とが積層された多層構造を持ってもよい。

【0050】中継層71は、例えば導電性のポリシリコン膜からなり画素電位側容量電極として機能する。中継層71は、画素電位側容量電極としての機能の他、内蔵遮光膜としての容量線300とTFT30との間に配置される光吸収層としての機能を持ち、更に、画素電極9aとTFT30の高濃度ドレイン領域1eとを中継接続する機能を持つ。但し、中継層71も、容量線300と同様に、金属又は合金を含む単一層膜若しくは多層膜から構成してもよい。

【0051】容量線300は平面的に見て、走査線3aに沿ってストライプ状に伸びており、TFT30に重なる個所が図2中上下に突出している。そして、図2中縦方向に夫々伸びるデータ線6aと図2中横方向に夫々伸びる容量線300とが相交差して形成されることにより、TFTアレイ基板10上におけるTFT30の上側に、平面的に見て格子状の内蔵遮光膜が構成されており、各画素の開口領域を規定している。

【0052】図2及び図3に示すように、TFTアレイ 20 基板10上におけるTFT30の下側には、下側遮光膜 11aが格子状に設けられている。

【0054】また図3において、容量電極としての中継層71と容量線300との間に配置される誘電体膜75は、例えば膜厚 $5\sim200$ nm程度の比較的薄いHTO (High Temperature Oxide) 膜、LTO (Low Temperature Oxide) 膜等の酸化シリコン膜、あるいは窒化シリコン膜等から構成される。蓄積容量70を増大させる観点からは、膜の信頼性が十分に得られる限りにおいて、誘電体膜75は薄い程良い。

【0055】また容量線300は、画素電極9aが配置された画像表示領域からその周囲に延設され、定電位源と電気的に接続されて、固定電位とされる。係る定電位源としては、TFT30を駆動するための走査信号を走査線3aに供給するための後述の走査線駆動回路やや画路で見をデータ線6aに供給するサンプリング回路を制御する後述のデータ線駆動回路に供給される正電源や負電源の定電位源でもよいし、対向基板20の対向電極21に供給される定電位でも構わない。更に、下側遮光膜11aについても、その電位変動がTFT30に対して悪影響を及ぼすことを避けるために、容量線300と同様に、画像表示領域からその周囲に延設して定電位源に接続するとよい。

【0056】画素電極9aは、中継層71を中継するこ

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とにより、コンタクトホール83及び85を介して半導体層1aのうち高濃度ドレイン領域1eに電気的に接続されている。即ち、本実施形態では、中継層71は、蓄積容量70の画素電位側容量電極としての機能及び光吸収層としての機能に加えて、画素電極9aをTFT30へ中継接続する機能を果たす。このように中継層71を利用すれば、層間距離が例えば2000nm程度に長くても、両者間を一つのコンタクトホールで接続する技術的困難性を回避しつつ比較的小径の二つ以上の直列なコンタクトホールで両者間を良好に接続でき、画素開口率を高めること可能となり、コンタクトホール開孔時におけるエッチングの突き抜け防止にも役立つ。

【0057】図2及び図3において、電気光学装置は、透明なTFTアレイ基板10と、これに対向配置される透明な対向基板20とを備えている。TFTアレイ基板10は、例えば石英基板、ガラス基板、シリコン基板からなり、対向基板20は、例えばガラス基板や石英基板からなる。

【0059』他方が対向基板20には、その全面に渡った対向電極21が設けられており、その下側には、ラビング処理等の所定の配向処理が施された配向膜22が設けられている。対向電極21は例えば、ITO膜などの透明導電性膜からなる。また配向膜22は、ポリイミド膜などの有機膜からなる。

【0060】本実施形態では特に、図2では省略しているが、対向基板20上には、第1遮光膜23がデータ線6a及び走査線3aに沿って格子状に形成されている。但し、窓401a及び401bを覆う限りにおいて、第1遮光膜23は、ストライプ状や島状でもよい。

【0061】このような構成を採ることで、前述の如く 内蔵遮光膜を構成する容量線300及びデータ線6aと 共に当該対向基板20上の第1遮光膜23により、対向 基板20側からの入射光がチャネル領域1a'や低濃度 ソース領域1b及び低濃度ドレイン領域1cに侵入する のを、阻止できる。

【0062】このように構成された、画素電極9aと対向電極21とが対面するように配置されたTFTアレイ基板10と対向基板20との間には、後述のシール材により囲まれた空間に電気光学物質の一例である液晶が封入され、液晶層50が形成される。液晶層50は、画素電極9aからの電界が印加されていない状態で配向膜16及び22により所定の配向状態をとる。液晶層50は、例えば一種又は数種類のネマティック液晶を混合し

た液晶からなる。シール材は、TFTアレイ基板10及び対向基板20をそれらの周辺で貼り合わせるための、例えば光硬化性樹脂や熱硬化性樹脂からなる接着剤であり、両基板間の距離を所定値とするためのグラスファイバー或いはガラスビーズ等のギャップ材が混入されている。

【0063】更に、画素スイッチング用TFT30の下には、下地絶縁膜12が設けられている。下地絶縁膜12は、下側遮光膜11aからTFT30を層間絶縁する機能の他、TFTアレイ基板10の全面に形成されることにより、TFTアレイ基板10の表面の研磨時における荒れや、洗浄後に残る汚れ等で画素スイッチング用TFT30の特性の劣化を防止する機能を有する。

【0064】図3において、画素スイッチング用TFT30は、LDD (Lightly Doped Drain) 構造を有しており、走査線3a、当該走査線3aからの電界によりチャネルが形成される半導体層1aのチャネル領域1a、走査線3aと半導体層1aとを絶縁するゲート絶縁膜を含む絶縁膜2、半導体層1aの低濃度ソース領域1b及び低濃度ドレイン領域1c、半導体層1aの高濃20度ソース領域1d並びに高濃度ドレイン領域1eを備えている。

【0065】 走査線3 a上には、高濃度ソース領域1 d では、内蔵遮光膜の一例たる容量線300を含めて蓄積 へ通じるコンタクトホール81及び高濃度ドレイン領域 で 容量70には、TFT30のチャネル隣接領域たる低濃 で 1 e へ通じるコンタクトホール83が各々開孔された第 で 度ソース領域1 b、低濃度ボレイン領域1 c に高濃度ソート 1 層間絶縁膜41が形成されている。 こことは、 ース領域1 d 及び高濃度ボレイン領域1 e に対向する領

【0066】第1層間絶縁膜41上には中継層71及び容量線300が形成されており、これらの上には、高濃度ソース領域1d及び中継層71へ夫々通じるコンタクトホール81及びコンタクトホール85が各々開孔され 30 た第2層間絶縁膜42が形成されている。

【0067】尚、本実施形態では、第1層間絶縁膜41に対しては、1000 の の の の 成成を行うことにより、半導体層1aや走査線3aを構成するポリシリコン膜に注入したイオンの活性化を図ってもよい。他方、第2層間絶縁膜42に対しては、このような焼成を行わないことにより、容量線300の界面付近に生じるストレスの緩和を図るようにしてもよい。

【0068】第2層間絶縁膜42上にはデータ線6aが形成されており、これらの上には、中継層71へ通じるコンタクトホール85が形成された第3層間絶縁膜43が形成されている。画素電極9aは、このように構成された第3層間絶縁膜43の上面に設けられている。

【0069】尚、図3に示したように多数の所定パターンの導電層を積層することにより、画素電極9aの下地面、即ち第3層間絶縁膜43の表面におけるデータ線6aや走査線3aに沿った領域に段差が生じるのを、第3層間絶縁膜43の表面を平坦化処理することで緩和してもよい。例えば、CMP (Chemical Mechanical Polishing) 処理等で研磨することにより、或いは有機SOG

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(Spin On Glass)を用いて平らに形成してもよい。このように配線、素子等が存在する領域と存在しない領域との間における段差を緩和することにより、最終的には段差に起因した液晶の配向不良等の画像不良を低減できる。但し、このように第3層間絶縁膜43に平坦化処理を施すのに代えて又は加えて、TFTアレイ基板10、下地絶縁膜12、第1層間絶縁膜41及び第2層間絶縁膜42のうち少なくとも一つに溝を掘って、データ線6a等の配線やTFT30等を埋め込むことにより平坦化処理を行ってもよい。

【0070】次に、図4から図6を参照して、上述した電気光学装置の実施形態における、蓄積容量70に開けられた窓401a及びデータ線6aに開けられた窓401bの構成及び作用効果について詳述する。ここに図4は、図2のうち窓401a及び401b付近における走査線3a、データ線6a、容量線300及び中継層71を抜粋して示す平面図である。図5は、図4のC-C、断面図であり、図6は、図4のD-D、断面図である。尚、図5及び図6においては、各層や各部材を図面上で認識可能な程度の大きさとするため、各層や各部材毎に縮尺を異ならしめてある。

【0071】図4から図6に示すように、第1実施形態では、内蔵遮光膜の一例たる容量線300を含めて蓄積容量70には、TFT30のチャネル隣接領域たる低濃度ソース領域1b、低濃度ボレイン領域1cい高濃度ソース領域1d及び高濃度ボレイン領域1eに対向する領域に窓401aが開けられており、データ線6aには、この窓401aより一回り大きい窓401bが開けられている。更に、TFT30のチャネル領域1a,を下側から覆う下側遮光膜11aを備えており、対向基板20上に、窓401a及び401b並びにTFT30を上側から覆う第1遮光膜23を備えている。

【0072】従って、本実施形態によれば、図5及び図6に示すように、対向基板20を介して上方から垂直入射されるの入射光L0に対しては、第1遮光膜23によりTFT30のチャネル領域1a、及びその隣接領域の遮光を行なう。他方、下方から垂直入射されるの戻り光Lrに対しては、下側遮光膜11aによりTFT30のチャネル領域1a、及びその隣接領域の遮光を行なう。そして特に、対向基板20を介して、斜め上方からの入射光、若しくは入射光又は戻り光が内面反射してなる内面反射光或いは多重反射光等の斜めの光L1及びL2に対しては、第1遮光膜23、データ線6a及び容量線300により遮光を行なう。

【0073】これらの結果、窓401a及び401bが開けられていても、第1遮光膜23により、上方から入射光L0でTFT30のトランジスタ特性が変化してしまう事態を防止できる。そして特に、窓401a及び401bが開けられているので、斜めの光L1及びL2は、少なくとも部分的に窓401a及び401bを介し

て、光L3として対向基板20側に抜けて行く分だけ、 容量線300の下面やデータ線6aの下面で反射された 後に、チャネル領域1a、及びその隣接領域に至る分の 光量を低減できる。

【0074】実際には、入射光L0は、基板10に対し て斜め方向から入射する斜め光を含んでいる。例えば入 射角が垂直から10度~15度位までずれる成分を10 %程度含んでいる。更に、戻り光Lrは、一般に、より 角度の付いた斜め光を含んでいる。このため、このよう な斜め光が、基板10の上面や下側遮光膜11aの上面 等で反射されて、或いは内蔵遮光膜の下面等で反射され て、更にこれらが当該電気光学装置内の他の界面で反射 されて、内面反射光・多重反射光たる斜めの光し1及び L2が生成される。従って、TFT30の上下に各種遮 光膜を備えていても、両者間の隙間を介して進入する斜 めの光し1及びし2 (図5及び図6参照) は存在し得 る。このため、本実施形態の如く、窓401a及び40 1 bにより、半導体層1 aに至る前に、このような斜め の光し1及びし2を対向基板20側に開放することによ る効果は大きいといえる。

【0075】仮に図5及び図6に示した構成において、窓401a及び401bが存在しなかったとすれば、斜めの光L2は、蓄積容量70の内面やデータ線6aの内面で反射されて半導体層1aに到達するので、光リークで電流の発生が顕著になってしまうのである。

【0076】以上図4から図6を参照して説明したように、本実施形態の電気光学装置によれば、耐光性を高めることが可能となり、強力な入射光や戻り光が入射するような過酷な条件下にあっても光リーク電流の低減された薄膜トランジスタにより画素電極を良好にスイッチング制御でき、最終的には、明るく高コントラストの画像を表示できる。

【0077】本実施形態では特に、上側に位置する窓401bが下側に位置する窓401aより一回り大きいので、下側の窓401aを介してチャネル領域1a'側から対向基板20側に抜けた光の殆ど全部は、更に上側の窓401bを介して対向基板20側に抜けて行く。即ち、下側の窓401aを通過した光が上側の窓401bの縁で反射してチャネル領域に戻ることは殆ど無いので有利である。

【0078】本実施形態では、内蔵遮光膜の一例たる容量線300は、TFTアレイ基板10上で窓401aから遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含む。他方、データ線6aは、TFTアレイ基板10上で窓401bから遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含む。従って、上方から入射した光は、窓401bを中央として拡散される傾向で反射される。他方、下方から入射した光は、窓401a内に導かれる傾向で反射される。従って、斜めの光し1及びL2が、容量線300やデータ線6aの上面や下面での反射を経て最終50

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的にチャネル領域1a'に到達する割合を低減できる。 【0079】更に以上説明した本実施形態では、窓40 1a及び401bは、各チャネル領域1a'に対しソース側及びドレイン側の両方に形成しているが、片方のみに形成しても、ある程度の類似効果が得られる。例えば、半導体層1aの周囲における配線や素子等の配置に鑑み、ソース側及びドレイン側の両方に窓401a及び401bを開けることが困難である場合などには、レイアウトに無理を加えることなく、片方にのみ窓401a及び401bを開ければよい。

【0080】加えて以上説明した実施形態では、画素スイッチング用下下T30は、好ましくは図3に示したようにLDD構造を持つが、低濃度ソース領域1b及び低濃度ドレイン領域1cに不純物の打ち込みを行わないオフセット構造を持ってよいし、走査線3aの一部からなるゲート電極をマスクとして高濃度で不純物を打ち込み、自己整合的に高濃度ソース及びドレイン領域を形成するセルフアライン型のTFTであってもよい。本実施形態によれば、LDD領域、オフセット領域等に対向する領域におけるデータ線6aや容量線300に窓を開けることにより、遮光性能を高めることができる。

【0082】(第2実施形態)次に、本発明の第2実施 形態の電気光学装置について図7を参照して説明する。 ここに、図7は、窓付近における走査線3a、データ線 6a、容量線300及び中継層71を抜粋して示す平面 図である。

【0083】上述の第1実施形態では、窓401a及び401bは、チャネル領域1a'に対向する領域にも開けられているが、第2実施形態では、図7に示すように、窓401a'及び401b'は、チャネル領域1a'に対向する領域には一部開けられていない。その他の構成については上述した第1実施形態の場合と同様である。

【0084】従って第2実施形態によれば、チャネル領域1a'に対向する領域における容量線300やデータ線6aに一部窓を開けることなく、チャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域に対向する領域における容量線300やデータ線6aに窓401a'及び401b'を開けることにより、TFT30に対する遮光性能を高めることができる。そして、チャネル領域1a'の上側にはゲート電極たる走査線3aが配置されているので、最終的に上方からチャネル領域1a'に入射しよう

とする光を走査線3aにより、ある程度低減できる。或 いは、チャネル領域1a'の上方を斜めに通過する光を 走査線3aにより、ある程度低減できる。

(変形形態) 本発明の電気光学装置の一変形形態とし て、高濃度ソース領域1dの一部をなすコンタクトホー ル81が開孔されたコンタクトホール開孔領域にまで至 る比較的大きな窓をデータ線及び容量線に開けてもよ い。これに代えて又は加えて、高濃度ドレイン領域1 e の一部をなすコンタクトホール83が開孔されたコンタ クトホール開孔領域にまで至る比較的大きな窓をデータ 10 線及び容量線に開けてもよい。このように構成すれば、 一般に光が漏れやすいコンタクトホール81及び83付 近における遮光性能を向上させ得る。

【0085】本発明の電気光学装置の他の変形形態とし て、第1遮光膜23は、T.F.Tアレイ基板10に対面す る側に配置された光吸収層を含む多層膜からなってもよ い。このように構成すれば、窓401a又は401a′ 並びに401b又は401b'を介して対向基板20側 に抜けて行く光の一部が、第1遮光膜23に至っても、 係る光を、第1遮光膜23の光吸収層により吸収除去で 20 きる。即ち、このような光が第1遮光膜23で反射して 再びチャネル領域に向かう斜めの光となることを防止で きる。 シャン・・パー・ サルキン ドー・・・・・・・

【0086】更に、このような対向基板20上の遮光膜 23は、少なくとも入射光10が照射される面を高反射です。された駆動用181に、TFTアレイ基板10の周辺部に表現した 防ぐ働きをする。尚、第1遮光膜23は好ましくは、平 面的に見て容量線300とデータ線6aとからなる遮光 層の内側に位置するように形成する。これにより、対向 基板20上の遮光膜により、各画素の開口率を低めるこ となく、このような遮光及び温度上昇防止の効果が得ら れる。

【0087】(電気光学装置の全体構成)以上のように 構成された各実施形態における電気光学装置の全体構成 を図8及び図9を参照して説明する。尚、図8は、TF Tアレイ基板10をその上に形成された各構成要素と共 に対向基板20の側から見た平面図であり、図9は、図 8のH-H'断面図である。

【0088】図8において、TFTアレイ基板10の上 には、シール材52がその縁に沿って設けられており、 その内側に並行して、画像表示領域10aの周辺を規定 する額縁としての遮光膜53が設けられている。シール 材52の外側の領域には、データ線6aに画像信号を所 定タイミングで供給することによりデータ線 6 a を駆動 するデータ線駆動回路101及び外部回路接続端子10 2がTFTアレイ基板10の一辺に沿って設けられてお り、走査線3aに走査信号を所定タイミングで供給する ことにより走査線3aを駆動する走査線駆動回路104 が、この一辺に隣接する2辺に沿って設けられている。 走査線3aに供給される走査信号遅延が問題にならない 50 18

のならば、走査線駆動回路104は片側だけでも良いこ とは言うまでもない。また、データ線駆動回路101を 画像表示領域10 aの辺に沿って両側に配列してもよ い。更にTFTアレイ基板10の残る一辺には、画像表 示領域10aの両側に設けられた走査線駆動回路104 間をつなぐための複数の配線105が設けられている。 また、対向基板20のコーナー部の少なくとも1箇所に おいては、TFTアレイ基板10と対向基板20との間 で電気的に導通をとるための導通材106が設けられて いる。そして、図9に示すように、図8に示したシール 材52とほぼ同じ輪郭を持つ対向基板20が当該シール 材52によりTFTアレイ基板10に固着されている。 【0089】尚、TFTアレイ基板10上には、これら のデータ線駆動回路101、走査線駆動回路104等に 加えて、複数のデータ線6aに画像信号を所定のタイミ ングで印加するサンプリング回路、複数のデータ線 6 a に所定電圧レベルのプリチャージ信号を画像信号に先行 して各々供給するプリチャージ回路、製造途中や出荷時 の当該電気光学装置の品質、欠陥等を検査するための検 査回路等を形成してもよい。

【0090】以上図1から図9を参照して説明した実施 形態では、データ線駆動回路101及び走査線駆動回路 104をTFTアレイ基板10の上に設ける代わりに、 例えばTAB (Tape Automated bonding)、基板上に実装 かっとっこ 械的に接続するようにしてもよい。また、対向基板20 の投射光が入射する側及びTFTアレイ基板10の出射 光が出射する側には各々、例えば、TN(Twisted Nema tic) モード、VA (Vertically Aligned) モード、P DLC (PolymerDispersed Liquid Crystal) モード等の 動作モードや、ノーマリーホワイトモード/ノーマリー ブラックモードの別に応じて、偏光フィルム、位相差フ ィルム、偏光板などが所定の方向で配置される。

【0091】以上説明した実施形態における電気光学装 置は、プロジェクタに適用されるため、3枚の電気光学 装置がRGB用のライトバルブとして各々用いられ、各 ライトバルプには各々RGB色分解用のダイクロイック ミラーを介して分解された各色の光が投射光として各々 入射されることになる。従って、各実施形態では、対向 基板20に、カラーフィルタは設けられていない。しか しながら、画素電極9aに対向する所定領域にRGBの カラーフィルタをその保護膜と共に、対向基板20上に 形成してもよい。このようにすれば、プロジェクタ以外 の直視型や反射型のカラー電気光学装置について、各実 施形態における電気光学装置を適用できる。また、対向 基板20上に1画素1個対応するようにマイクロレンズ を形成してもよい。あるいは、TFTアレイ基板10上 のRGBに対向する画素電極9a下にカラーレジスト等 でカラーフィルタ層を形成することも可能である。この

ようにすれば、入射光の集光効率を向上することで、明 るい電気光学装置が実現できる。更にまた、対向基板2 0上に、何層もの屈折率の相違する干渉層を堆積するこ とで、光の干渉を利用して、RGB色を作り出すダイク ロイックフィルタを形成してもよい。このダイクロイッ クフィルタ付き対向基板によれば、より明るいカラー電 気光学装置が実現できる。

【0092】本発明は、上述した実施形態に限られるも のではなく、請求の範囲及び明細書全体から読み取れる 発明の要旨或いは思想に反しない範囲で適宜変更可能で 10 あり、そのような変更を伴なう電気光学装置もまた本発 明の技術的範囲に含まれるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施形態の電気光学装置における 画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状の複数の画素に設 けられた各種素子、配線等の等価回路である。

【図2】第1実施形態の電気光学装置におけるデータ 線、走査線、画素電極等が形成されたTFTアレイ基板 の相隣接する複数の画素群の平面図である。

【図3】図2のA-A'断面図である。

【図4】図2のうち窓付近を抜粋して示す平面図であ

【図5】図4のC-C′断面図である。

【図6】図4のD÷D'断面図である。 またものはたいでは 7.1…中継層 こまにも パキュー・ コール・バード

【図7】本発明の第2実施形態の電気光学装置における研究は75…誘電体膜では11年の東京東のファールには10年のでは10年の最近に

基板をその上に形成された各構成要素と共に対向基板の 401a、401b…窓 側から見た平面図である。

【図1】

20

【図9】図8のH-H'断面図である。

【符号の説明】

1 a …半導体層

1 a'…チャネル領域

1 b…低濃度ソース領域

1 c …低濃度ドレイン領域

1d…高濃度ソース領域

1 e…高濃度ドレイン領域

2 …絶縁膜

3 a …走査線

6 a …データ線

9 a…画素電極

10…TFTアレイ基板

11a…下側遮光膜

12…下地絶縁膜

16…配向膜

20…対向基板

21…対向電極

22…配向膜

20 23…第1遮光膜

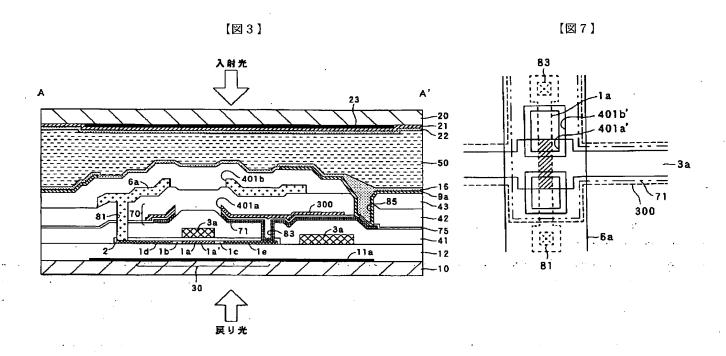
 $30 \cdots TFT$

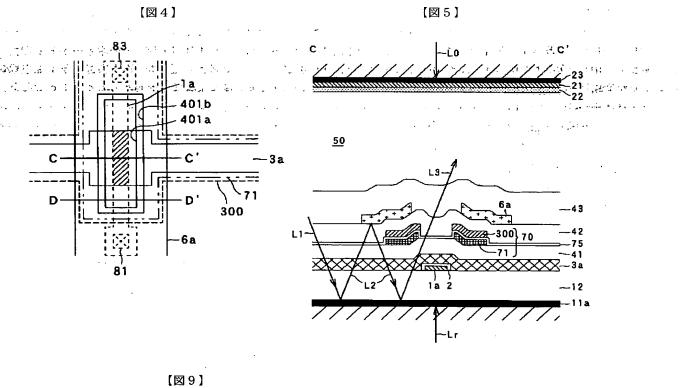
50…液晶層

70…蓄積容量

【図2】

10 ± 50 20 0 ±





H H'

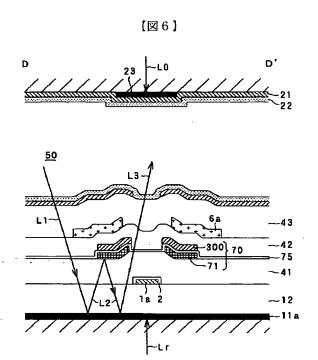
101 52 53 20 53 21

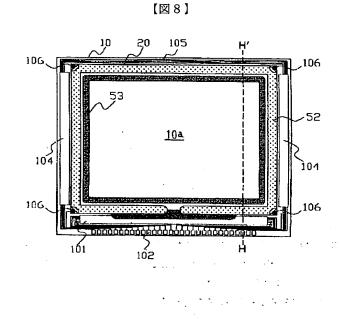
102 52 52

9a 50 10

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HL07 HL08 HM14 HM15 NN03

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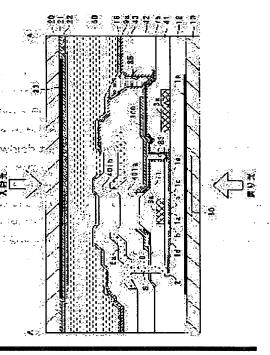
(72)Inventor: TAKAHARA KENICHI

(54) OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To display a bright and high-quality picture by enhancing light resistance in an optoelectronic device such as liquid crystal device.

SOLUTION: In the optoelectronic device, a pixel electrode (9a) and a TFT(thin film transistor) (30) which is connected to the pixel electrode and a data line (6a) which is connected to the TFT and a capacity line 300 which functions also as a built-in light shielding film are provided on a TFT array substrate (10) and, moreover, a lower side light shielding film (11a) is arranged at the lower side of the TFT. Moreover, windows (401a 401b) are provided at a region opposite to the adjacent region of the channel of the TFT in the data line and the capacity line. Furthermore, a light shielding film (23) covering the windows is formed on a counter.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair. On said 1st substrate A pixel electrode, While connecting with the thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode, and this thin film transistor and being arranged at said thin film transistor bottom, the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor, Wiring which the aperture of 1 was able to open in the field which counters at least one of a source field and drain fields, Even if there are few said thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom. It is the electro-optic device with which it has the 1st light-shielding film of adwrap for said aperture of 1 from the bottom on said 2nd substrate, and at least one side is characterized by the thing of said thin film transistor for which said channel field is covered from the bottom at least among said 1st light-shielding film and said wiring.

[Claim 2] It comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair. On said assert 1st substrate A pixel electrode, The thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode, and wiring connected to this thin film transistor, While being arranged at said thin film transistor bottom and the specifying the non-opening field of each pixel partially at least, the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor. The built-in light-shielding film which the aperture of awas table to open in the field which which counters at least one of a source field and drain fields, Even if there are feweraids thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom at its the above are electro-optic device with which it has the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap for said-aperture of 1 from a second transistor for which said channel field is covered from the bottom at least among said 1st light-shielding film and said built-in light-shielding film.

[Claim 3] It is the electro-optic device according to claim 2 characterized by the ability of other apertures to have opened said wiring in the field which is arranged at said thin film transistor bottom, sees superficially for said wiring, and laps with said aperture.

[Claim 4] The electro-optic device according to claim 3 characterized by the direction located in the bottom among said 1 and other apertures being larger than the direction located in the bottom.

[Claim 5] The width of face of the band-like part from which said built-in light-shielding film and said 1st light-shielding film coming [two or more band-like parts], respectively is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 2-4 characterized by being narrower than the width of face of the band-like part which constitutes said built-in light-shielding film.

[Claim 6] Said built-in light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 2-5 characterized by functioning also as the capacity electrode which constitutes the storage capacitance added to said pixel electrode, or a capacity line.

[Claim 7] Said built-in light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 2-6 characterized by including the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from said aperture and may become low on said 1st substrate.

[Claim 8] The width of face of said band-like part is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-7 characterized by being narrower than the width of face of said wiring coming [two or more

band-like parts into which said 1st light-shielding film is extended along with said wiring].

[Claim 9] Said wiring is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-8 characterized by including the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from said aperture and may become low on said 1st substrate.

[Claim 10] Said channel adjoining field is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-9 characterized by being a LDD (Lightly Doped Structure) field or an offset field.

[Claim 11] It is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1–10 which said a part of source field and said a part of drain field are made into the contact hole puncturing field, respectively, and are characterized by the ability to have opened said aperture also in this contact hole puncturing field.

[Claim 12] Said aperture is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-11 characterized by the ability to have opened also in the field which counters said channel field.

[Claim 13] Said aperture is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-11 characterized by being unable to open in the field which counters said channel field, but arranging the gate electrode through gate dielectric film at said channel field bottom.

[Claim 14] Said 1st light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-13 characterized by consisting of multilayers containing the light absorption layer arranged at the side which meets said 1st substrate.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention belongs to the technical field of the electro-optic device of a active-matrix drive method, and belongs to the technical field of the electro-optic device of the format especially equipped with the thin film transistor for pixel switching (TFT is called suitably below Thin Film Transistor:) into the laminated structure on a substrate.

[0002]

[Background of the Invention] In the electro-optic device of a TFT active-matrix drive format, if incident light is irradiated by the channel field of TFT for pixel switching established in each pixel, optical leakage current will occur in excitation by light, and the property of TFT will change. It becomes important to shade the incident light to the channel field and its boundary region of TFT especially, in the case of the electro-optic device for the light valves of a projector, since the reinforcement of incident light is high, then, the light-shielding film which specifies the opening field of each pixel conventionally established in the opposite substrate — or it is constituted so that the starting channel field and its boundary region may be shaded with the data line which consists of metal membranes, such as aluminum (aluminum), while passing through a TFT top on a TFT array substrate. Furthermore, the light-shielding film which consists of a refractory metal may be prepared also in the location which

counters the TFT bottom on a TFT array substrate. Thus, if a light-shielding film is prepared also in the TFT bottom, when the rear-face reflected light from a TFT array substrate side and two or more electro-optic devices are combined through prism etc. and it constitutes one optical system, it can prevent that return light, such as incident light which runs through prism etc., carries out incidence to TFT of the electro-optic device concerned from other electro-optic devices.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, according to the various protection-from-light techniques mentioned above, there are the following troubles.

[0004] That is, according to the technique which forms a light-shielding film on an opposite substrate and a TFT array substrate first, the protection from light to the light which looked at in three dimension, for example, has estranged considerably through a liquid crystal layer, an electrode, an interlayer insulation film, etc., and carries out incidence aslant to between both is not enough between a light-shielding film and a channel field. In the small electro-optic device used especially as a light valve of a projector, incident light is the flux of light which extracted the light from the light source with the lens, and since it contains so that the component which carries out incidence aslant cannot be disregarded (it is the component which inclined about 15 degrees from 10 degrees from a direction perpendicular to a substrate about 10%), that the protection from light to the incident light of such slant is not enough poses a practice top problem.

[0005] In addition, after the light which invaded in the electro-optic device from the field without a light-shielding film is reflected on the top face of a light-shielding film and the inferior surface of tongue rate at the (namely, inside of the side which faces a channel field) of the data line which were formed in the top is a proper face of a substrate, or the top face of a substrate, finally the multiple echo-lights in which the reflected a substrate light or this starting was further reflected by the top face of a substrate or the inside of a light-shielding for film or the data line may arrive at the channel field of TFT.

[0006] It takes for attaining highly-minute-izing of an electro-optic device; or detailed-ization of a pixelization of a

[0007] In addition, in order to raise such lightfastness, it is thought that what is necessary is just to extend the formation field of a light—shielding film, but in having extended the formation field of a light—shielding film, the trouble that it becomes difficult fundamentally to raise the numerical aperture of each pixel arises in order to raise the brightness of a display image. Furthermore, in having extended the formation field of a light—shielding film recklessly, when taking the example by the internal reflection which originated in slanting light by existence of light—shielding films (namely, light—shielding film of a TFT top which consists of a lower light—shielding film, the lower data line, etc. of TFT), and multiple echo light occurring like ****, there is also a trouble with difficult solution of causing increase of such an internal reflection light or multiple echo light.

[0008] This invention is made in view of an above-mentioned trouble, and it excels in lightfastness, and let it be a technical problem to offer the electro-optic device in which bright high-definition image display is possible.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order that the 1st electro-optic device of this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, it comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair. On said 1st substrate A pixel electrode, While connecting with the thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode, and this thin film transistor and being arranged at said thin film transistor bottom, the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor, Wiring which the aperture of

1 was able to open in the field which counters at least one of a source field and drain fields, Even if there are few said thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom. At least one side is a wrap from a top about said channel field, even if it has the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap for said aperture of 1 from the bottom on said 2nd substrate and there are few said thin film transistors among said 1st light-shielding film and said wiring.

[0010] According to the 1st electro-optic device of this invention, the drive by the active-matrix drive method can be performed by carrying out switching control by the thin film transistor by which the pixel electrode was connected to this. And about the channel field of a thin film transistor, it shades with wiring which consists of the 1st light-shielding film and metals, such as aluminum, to the incident light from the upper part of the 1st substrate by which incidence is carried out through the 2nd substrate. About what similarly counters an aperture among a channel adjoining field, a source field, and a drain field to the incident light from the upper part of the 1st substrate, an aperture is shaded by the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap, and it shades by wiring or wiring, and the 1st light-shielding film about what does not counter an aperture. Even if the aperture has opened in wiring these results, incident light carries out incidence to the channel field of a thin film transistor from the upper part, optical leakage current arises in a thin film transistor according to the photoelectric effect, and the situation where the transistor characteristics change can be prevented fundamentally. On the other hand, about the channel field of a thin film transistor, it shades by the bottom light-shielding film to return light, such as the rear-face reflected light of the 1st substrate. Generally, it is going to reflect in the incident light which advances aslant to a substrate side and return light, and a list on the front face (namely, bottom front face of wiring on the 1st substrate) of near wiring facing a channel field, and; finally:a part of light of the second ್ಯಾ vislant, such as internal reflection light based on these and multiple echollights tends to arrive at a ಸರ್ಗಾರ್ ಅಂಡಿ ಇ channel field here at them. However, since opening of the aperture is carried out to wiring especially in this invention, the starting light decreases at least only the part which falls out and goes to the 2nd and the substrate side from a channel field side through this aperture partially. Usually, it is extending the account formation area of wiring used as a light-shielding film, not raising the protection-from-light engine seem renewal as studeperformance; and carryingrout opening of∖the aperture to this;wiringpandrthis invention⊕is:epoch-making: 3c ⊕ as at the point which kaises the protection-from light engine performance to asslanting return light, internal reserve reflection light, multiple echo light, etc. Thus, since the increment in a harmful internal reflection light by extending a light-shielding film can be avoided and reduction of the opening field of each pixel by extending a light-shielding film further can be avoided, this invention is very advantageous.

[0011] According to the 1st electro-optic device of this invention the above result, it becomes possible to raise lightfastness, even if it is under a severe condition in which powerful incident light and return light carry out incidence, the switching control of the pixel electrode can be carried out good by the thin film transistor by which optical leakage current was reduced, and finally, a display of the bright image of high contrast is attained by this invention.

[0012] In addition, in the 1st electro-optic device of this invention, since opening of the aperture is carried out like ****, wiring may be formed from metal membranes, such as aluminum, and may be a high reflection factor.

[0013] In order that the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, it comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair. On said 1st substrate A pixel electrode, The thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode, and wiring connected to this thin film transistor, While being arranged at said thin film transistor bottom and specifying the non-opening field of each pixel partially at least, the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor, The built-in light-shielding film which the aperture of 1 was able to open in the field which counters at least one of a source field and drain fields, Even if there are few said thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom. At least one side is a wrap from a top about said channel field, even if it has the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap for said aperture of 1 from the bottom on said 2nd substrate and there are few said thin film transistors

among said 1st light-shielding film and said built-in light-shielding film.

[0014] According to the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, the drive by the active-matrix drive method can be performed by carrying out switching control by the thin film transistor by which the pixel electrode was connected to this. And about the channel field of a thin film transistor, it shades by the 1st light-shielding film or the built-in light-shielding film to the incident light from the upper part of the 1st substrate by which incidence is carried out through the 2nd substrate. About what similarly counters an aperture among a channel adjoining field, a source field, and a drain field to the incident light from the upper part of the 1st substrate, an aperture is shaded by the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap, and it shades about what does not counter an aperture by the built-in light-shielding film or the built-in lightshielding film, and the 1st light-shielding film. Even if the aperture has opened in the built-in lightshielding film these results, incident light carries out incidence to the channel field of a thin film transistor from the upper part, optical leakage current arises in a thin film transistor according to the photoelectric effect, and the situation where the transistor characteristics change can be prevented. fundamentally. On the other hand, about the channel field of a thin film transistor, it shades by the bottom light-shielding film to return light. Generally, it is going to reflect in the incident light which advances aslant to a substrate side and return light, and a list on the front face (namely, bottom front face of the built-in light-shielding film on the 1st substrate) of a near built-in light-shielding film facing a and channel field, and, finally a part of light of slant, such as internal reflection light based on these and we have seen a multiple echo light, tends to arrive at a channel field here at them...However, since opening of the arrive at aperture is carried out to the built-in light-shielding film especially in this invention; the starting light and decreases at least only the part which falls out and goes to the 2nd substrate side from a channel field and the \sim uside through this aperture partially. It is extending the formation area of a built π in lightashielding film, not \sim raising the protection-from-light engine performance, and carrying outropening of the aperture to access reasons to abuilt-in light-shielding film; and this invention is epoch-making at the point which raises the protectionto from-light engine performance to a slanting return light, internal reflection light, multiple echo light, etc.::::: 🕬 ு ் உர்Thus, since the increment in a harmful internal reflection light by textending 'abuilt aindight ashielding film வரைக agercan be avoided and reductions of the opening field of each pixel by rextending as built ainslight a shielding film as a re the authfurther-cambe avoided; this inventionsis very advantageous. The author cambe avea additions averages an upper

[0015] According to the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention the above result, it becomes possible to raise lightfastness, even if it is under a severe condition in which powerful incident light and return light carry out incidence, the switching control of the pixel electrode can be carried out good by the thin film transistor by which optical leakage current was reduced, and finally a display of the bright image of high contrast is attained by this invention.

[0016] In one mode of the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said wiring is arranged at said thin film transistor bottom, and other apertures have opened it in the field which sees superficially and laps with said aperture at said wiring.

[0017] According to this mode, it escapes from a part of light of slant, such as internal reflection light based on these, and multiple echo light, from a channel field side through the aperture of a built-in light-shielding film, and the aperture of wiring at the 2nd substrate side in the incident light which advances aslant to a substrate side and return light, and a list, and goes. Therefore, only the part can reduce light, such as internal reflection light which finally arrives at a channel field.

[0018] You may constitute from this mode so that more greatly than the direction where the direction located in the bottom among said 1 and other apertures is located in the bottom.

[0019] thus, the light which fell out from the channel field side to the 2nd substrate side through the lower aperture when constituted — all fall out and go to the 2nd substrate side from a channel field side through [almost] an upper aperture further. Therefore, only the part can reduce light, such as internal reflection light which finally arrives at a channel field.

[0020] In other modes of the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, the width of face of the band-like part from which said built-in light-shielding film and said 1st light-shielding film constitute said 1st

light-shielding film coming [two or more band-like parts], respectively is narrower than the width of face of the band-like part which constitutes said built-in light-shielding film.

[0021] According to this mode, from the band-like part of the built-in light-shielding film by which the band-like part of the 1st light-shielding film prepared on the 2nd substrate was prepared on the 1st substrate, since it is narrow, the opening field of each pixel is prescribed by the built-in light-shielding film prepared on the 1st substrate as well as the thin film transistor. Therefore, the configuration which does not need to narrow the opening field of each pixel by the 1st narrow light-shielding film even if the lamination precision of the 1st substrate and the 2nd substrate is low is obtained easily. That is, if only the magnitude which can cover an aperture by minimum is formed, it is sufficient for the 1st light-shielding film. On the contrary, since it is on the same substrate, the arrangement precision of the built-in light-shielding film to a thin film transistor, wiring, etc. can be raised easily. It becomes possible to raise the numerical aperture of each pixel finally these results.

[0022] In addition, a built-in light-shielding film and the 1st light-shielding film may be formed in the shape of [with which two or more band-like parts come to cross] a grid, respectively, and may be formed in band-like [which is extended continuously]. Or it may be formed in band-like [which is divided in the shape of an island and extended].

[0023] In other modes of the 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said-built-in light-shielding film and functions also as the capacity electrode which constitutes the storage capacitance added to said pixels and electrode, or a capacity-line: The second of the capacity-line: The second of the storage capacity and the said pixels are second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the second of the said pixels are second of the secon

[0024] According to this mode, the storage capacitance equipped with the capacity electrode or an according to this mode, the storage capacitance equipped with the capacity electrode built. Therefore, we would while being able to attain the simplification of the laminated structure on the last substrate and a provide of the manufacture process as compared with the case where such a capacity electrode or accapacity line is the formed from the electric conduction film of dedication, construction of bigger's torage capacitance is not attained to the limited substrate top field according to a structure of the limited substrate top field.

ടെ പ്രാവം [0025].In other modes:of.the:2nd:electromoptic.device:of this inventionpsaid-builtmindight-ishielding-filmമന്ത്രായ ബോഹം contains:the part:which-inclines.so..thattitsmay.takerfor.keeping-away.ifrom-said-aperture/arid-may.cabsv ത്രമാന മോഗം പ്രക്ഷേക്ഷേക്ഷ് on said:1st substrate.re ത്രോഗം അത്രത്തെന്നും പ്രക്ഷേക്ഷേക്ക് വഴയാക്കുന്നും പ്രത്യാത്ത്ര

[0026] According to this mode, the light which carried out incidence from the upper part is reflected with the inclination which diffuses an aperture as a center by the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from the aperture in a built-in light-shielding film and may become low. On the other hand, the light which carried out incidence from the lower part is reflected with the inclination drawn in an aperture. Therefore, a slanting return light, internal reflection light, multiple echo light, etc. can reduce the rate which finally arrives at a channel field through reflection on the top face and inferior surface of tongue of a built-in light-shielding film. That is, it becomes possible to raise the protection-from-light engine performance further.

[0027] In other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, the width of face of said band-like part is [come / two or more band-like parts into which said 1st light-shielding film is extended along with said wiring /] narrower than the width of face of said wiring.

[0028] According to this mode, since it is narrow, the convention of the band-like part of the 1st light-shielding film prepared on the 2nd substrate is attained from wiring prepared on the 1st substrate with wiring which the opening field of each pixel is prepared on the 1st substrate as well as the thin film transistor, for example, consists of metals, such as aluminum. Therefore, the configuration which does not need to narrow the opening field of each pixel by the 1st narrow light-shielding film even if the lamination precision of the 1st substrate and the 2nd substrate is low is obtained easily. That is, if only the magnitude which can cover an aperture by minimum is formed, it is sufficient for the 1st light-shielding film. On the contrary, since it is on the same substrate, the arrangement precision of wiring to a thin film transistor etc. can be raised easily. It becomes possible to raise the numerical aperture of each pixel finally these results.

[0029] In other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said wiring contains the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from said aperture and may become low on said 1st substrate.

[0030] According to this mode, the light which carried out incidence from the upper part is reflected with the inclination which diffuses an aperture as a center by the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from the aperture in wiring which consists of metals, such as aluminum, for example and may become low. On the other hand, the light which carried out incidence from the lower part is reflected with the inclination drawn in an aperture. Therefore, a slanting return light, internal reflection light, multiple echo light, etc. can reduce the rate which finally arrives at a channel field through reflection on the top face and inferior surface of tongue of wiring. That is, it becomes possible to raise the protection–from–light engine performance further.

[0031] In other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said channel adjoining field is a LDD field or an offset field.

[0032] According to this mode, the protection-from-light engine performance can be raised by opening an aperture in wiring and the built-in light-shielding film in the field which counters that channel adjoining field etc. to the thin film transistor of a LDD mold or an offset mold.

[0033] In other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said a part of source field and said a part of drain-field-are made into the contact hole puncturing field; respectively, and said a part of drain-field-are made into the contact hole puncturing field:

to fall by existence of a contact hole, the protection—from—light engine performance generally tends to really the fall by existence of a contact hole, the protection—from—light engine performance to a thin film—for the approximation of the fall by existence of a contact hole, the protection—from—light engine performance to a thin film—for the approximation of transistors can be raised opening an aperture in wiring and the built—inclight—shielding film in: the field approximation of the ways which counters a contact hole puncturing field, i.e., by taking constituting [light-falls out and goes to the ways are a 2nd-substrate side from a channel field side through an aperture near a contact hole puncturing field—] a contact hole field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the also approximate the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the approximation of the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the field which counters said channel field in other modes of a contact the field which counters said channel field in the field which counters said channel field in the field which counters are a contact the fi

strems.[0036]:According to this modesthesprotection from alight engine performance to authin film transistor கணையை can be raised opening an aperture in wiring and the built—in light shielding film time the field which அரு மாற்று காக சார் counters a channel field, i.e., by taking constituting [light falls out and goes to the 2nd substrate side என்ற செய்ய சிரிம் சிரிம் காக்கள் கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய சிரிம் சிரிம் கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய சிரிம் கொளிய சிரிம் கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய கொளிய சிரிம் கான் கொளிய சிரிம் கோளிய சிரிம் கோளிய சிரிம் கொளிய சிரிம் கொளிய சிரிம் கோளிய சிர

[0037] Or in other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention, said aperture cannot as be opened in the field which counters said channel field, but the gate electrode is arranged through gate and dielectric film at said channel field bottom.

[0038] The protection-from-light engine performance to a thin film transistor can be raised by opening an aperture in wiring and the built-in light-shielding film in the field which counters at least one of a channel adjoining field, a source field, and drain fields, without opening an aperture in wiring and the built-in light-shielding film in the field which counters a channel field according to this mode. And since the light which is finally going to carry out incidence to a channel field from the upper part since the gate electrode is arranged at the channel field bottom can be reduced with a gate electrode, or since the light which passes through the upper part of a channel field aslant can be reduced, the protection-from-light engine performance can be raised further.

[0039] Said 1st light-shielding film consists of multilayers containing the light absorption layer arranged at the side which meets said 1st substrate in other modes of the 1st or 2nd electro-optic device of this invention.

[0040] According to this mode, a part of light [at least] which falls out and goes to the 2nd substrate side from a channel field side through an aperture results in the 1st light-shielding film, but the starting light is absorbed by the light absorption layer. Therefore, even if this light reflects by the 1st light-shielding film and arrives at a channel field again, that quantity of light can be decreased notably. Consequently, the protection-from-light engine performance in a thin film transistor can be raised

further.

[0041] Such an operation and other gains of this invention are made clear from the gestalt of the operation explained below.

[0042]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on a drawing. The following operation gestalten apply the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid crystal equipment.

[0043] (The 1st operation gestalt) The configuration in the pixel section of the electro-optic device in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is first explained with reference to drawing 3 from drawing 1.

Drawing 1 is equal circuits, such as various components in two or more pixels formed in the shape of [which constitutes the image display field of an electro-optic device] a matrix, and wiring. Drawing 2 is a top view of two or more pixel groups where the TFT array substrate with which the data line, the scanning line, a pixel electrode, etc. were formed adjoins each other. Drawing 3 is the A-A' sectional view of drawing 2. In addition, in order to make each class and each part material into the magnitude of extent which can be recognized on a drawing, scales are made to have differed for each class or every each part material in drawing 3.

[0044] In drawing 1, TFT30 for carrying out switching control of pixel electrode 9a and the pixel relectrode 9a concerned, respectively/is formed in two or more pixels formed in the shape of [which a constants constitutes the image display field of the electro-optic device in this operation gestalt] a matrix, and must adata-line 6a to which:a picture signal is supplied is electrically connected to the s ource concerned of π , which eyourmay:make.it/supply/them/to/this/order for/every/group to/two/or/more/data-line/6a/which/adjoin exter the a ereach other. Moreover, scanning-line 3a is electrically connected to the gate of TFT30, and it consists of the second rpredetermined timing sorthat the scansignals G4 rG2, ---, Gm may be impressed to scanning-line 3 an in sections. pulse line sequential:at this order. It connects with the drain of IEET30 electrically pand pixel electrode and the connects with the drain of IEET30 electrically pand pixel electrode. ன ஊள9a:writes in the picture signals S1, S2, ==, Sn supplied from data-line:6a in TET30:which is a switching 😁 🌬 🤊 ு அணைelementswhen onlysayfixed period:closes:the switchato predetermined:timing::Fixed:period:maintenance வக்கணை ್ನ ಎತ್ತು of∉the picture/signals⊵S:1⊱S2;ಆಕ, iSn:of the/predetermined level written:intthe liquidtorystakas an ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಂಡ್ ಒಂಡು a example of electrooptic material through pixel electrode 9a is carried out between the control of the control counterelectrodes formed in the opposite substrate mentioned later. When the orientation and order of molecular association change with the voltage levels impressed, liquid crystal modulates light and enables a gradation display. The transmission to incident light decreases according to the electrical potential difference impressed in the unit of each pixel when it was in no MARI White mode, if it is in NOMA reeve rack mode, the transmission to incident light will be increased according to the electrical potential difference impressed in the unit of each pixel, and light with the contrast according to a picture signal will carry out outgoing radiation from an electro-optic device as a whole. Here, in order to prevent the held picture signal leaking, storage capacitance 70 is added to the liquid crystal capacity and juxtaposition which are formed between pixel electrode 9a and a counterelectrode.

[0045] In drawing 2, on the TFT array substrate of an electro-optic device, two or more transparent pixel electrode 9a (the profile is shown by dotted-line section 9a') is prepared in the shape of a matrix, and data-line 6a and scanning-line 3a are prepared respectively along the boundary of pixel electrode 9a in every direction.

[0046] Moreover, scanning—line 3a is arranged so that channel field 1a' shown in the fine slash field of a Fig. Nakamigi riser among semi—conductor layer 1a may be countered, and scanning—line 3a functions as a gate electrode. With this operation gestalt, scanning—line 3a is broadly formed in the part used as the gate electrode concerned. Thus, TFT30 for pixel switching by which opposite arrangement of the scanning—line 3a was carried out as a gate electrode is formed in the crossing part of scanning—line 3a and data—line 6a at channel field 1a', respectively.

[0047] As shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, storage capacitance 70 is formed by carrying out opposite

arrangement of the junction layer 71 as a pixel potential side capacity electrode connected to high concentration drain field 1e of TFT30, and pixel electrode 9a, and a part of capacity line 300 as a fixed potential side capacity electrode through a dielectric film 75.

[0048] Especially with this operation gestalt, aperture 401a shown in the coarse slash field of right going down among drawing 2 has opened in the location which counters channel field 1a' and its adjoining field every TFT30 at the storage capacitance 70 which consists of the junction layer 71, a dielectric film 75, and a capacity line 300. And somewhat larger aperture 401b than this aperture 401a has opened in data-line 6a. The protection-from-light function by these apertures 401a and 401b is explained in full detail behind.

[0049] The capacity line 300 functions also as a fixed potential side capacity electrode while it consists of a conductive light-shielding film containing a metal or an alloy and constitutes an example of a built-in light-shielding film. The capacity line 300 consists of the metal simple substance containing at least one of refractory metals, such as Ti (titanium), Cr (chromium), W (tungsten), Ta (tantalum), Mo (molybdenum), and Pb (lead), an alloy, metal silicide, a polysilicon side, a thing that carried out the laminating of these. However, the capacity line 300 may have the multilayer structure to which the laminating of the 1st film which consists of conductive polish recon film etc., and the 2nd film which consists of metal silicide film containing a refractory metal etc. was carried out.

[0050] The junction layer 71 consists of conductive polish reconfilm; and functions as a pixel potential.

side capacity electrode. The junction layer 71 has a function as a light absorption layer arranged between the capacity line 300 as a built-in light-shielding film besides the function as a pixel potential side capacity electrode, and TFT30, and has further the function which carries out trunk connection of pixel electrode 9a and the high concentration drain field 1e of TET30. However, the junction layer 11 as a well-as the capacity line 300 may consist of the monolayer film or multilayers containing a metal or an analysis alloy.

[0051] The capacity line 300 was seen superficially, and is extended in the shape of a stripe along with a recommendation of scanning-line 3a and the part which laps with TFT30 has projected it under adrawing 2 Nakagamis Andrite was scanning-line 3a and the part which laps with TFT30 has projected it under adrawing 2 Nakagamis Andrite was seen superficially to the TFT30 up side on the TFT array substrates 10, the built ting rid tilke lighted and by data-line 6a extended, respectively and the capacity line 300 mass at the extended in the longitudinal direction in drawing 2, respectively carrying out a phase crossover, and so forming it in the lengthwise direction in drawing 2 has prescribed the opening field which is each pixel.

[0052] As shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, bottom light-shielding film 11a is prepared in the TFT30 bottom on the TFT array substrate 10 in the shape of a grid.

[0053] Bottom light-shielding film 11a consists of the metal simple substance containing at least one of refractory metals, such as Ti, Cr, W, Ta, Mo, and Pb, an alloy, metal silicide, a polysilicon side, a thing that carried out the laminating of these like the above-mentioned like the capacity line 300 which constitutes an example of a built-in light-shielding film.

[0054] Moreover, in drawing 3, the dielectric film 75 arranged between the junction layer 71 as a capacity electrode and the capacity line 300 consists of silicon oxide film, such as comparatively thin HTO (High Temperature Oxide) film of about 5–200nm of thickness, and LTO (Low Temperature Oxide) film, or a silicon nitride film. As long as membranous dependability is fully acquired from a viewpoint which increases storage capacitance 70, a dielectric film 75 is so good that it is thin.

[0055] Moreover, it is installed in the perimeter from the image display field where pixel electrode 9a has been arranged, it connects with the constant source of potential electrically, and let the capacity line 300 be fixed potential. The constant source of potential of a positive supply or a negative supply supplied to the below-mentioned data-line drive circuit which controls the sampling circuit which supplies the below-mentioned scanning-line drive circuit and below-mentioned picture signal for supplying the scan signal for driving TFT30 to scanning-line 3a as a starting constant source of potential to data-line 6a is sufficient, and the constant potential supplied to the counterelectrode 21 of the opposite substrate 20 is also available. Furthermore, in order to avoid that the potential fluctuation

does a bad influence to TFT30 also about bottom light-shielding film 11a, it is good to install in the perimeter from an image display field, and to connect with the constant source of potential like the capacity line 300.

[0056] Pixel electrode 9a is electrically connected to high concentration drain field 1e among semiconductor layer 1a through contact holes 83 and 85 by relaying the junction layer 71. namely, — this operation gestalt — the junction layer 71 — the function as a pixel potential side capacity electrode of storage capacitance 70, and the function as a light absorption layer — in addition, the function which carries out trunk connection of the pixel electrode 9a to TFT30 is achieved. Thus, if the junction layer 71 is used, even if the distance between layers is long to about 2000nm, between both is comparatively connectable good in two or more in–series contact holes of a minor diameter, avoiding the technical difficulty which connects between both in one contact hole, it becomes possible [raising a pixel numerical aperture], etching at the time of contact hole puncturing runs, and it is useful also to prevention.

[0057] The electro-optic device is equipped with the transparent TFT array substrate 10 and the transparent opposite substrate 20 by which opposite arrangement is carried out at this in <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>. The TFT array substrate 10 consists of for example, a quartz substrate, a glass substrate, and a silicon substrate, and the opposite substrate 20 consists of a glass substrate or a quartz substrate.

[0058] As shown interawing 3 prixel electrode 9a is prepared in the TFT array substrate 10, and the electrode of consists of rubbing processing etc. was a reserve to consist of transparent conductive film; such as a reserve of transparent conductive film; such as a store example, ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) film. Moreover, the corientation film 16 consists of consists of consists of consists of consists of consists.

The content of the content of the consense of the opposite substrate 20 call over the the counterelectrode 21. The content of the content of

[0060] Although omitted in <u>drawing 2</u> especially with this operation gestalt; on the opposite substrate 20,000 of the 1st-light-shielding film 23 is formed in the shape of a grid along with data-line 6a; and scanning-line with the 3a. However, as long as Apertures 401a and 401b are covered, the shape of the shape of a stripe or an island has as the 1st-light-shielding film 23.

[0061] It can prevent that the incident light from the opposite substrate 20 side invades into channel field 1a', low concentration source field 1b, and low concentration drain field 1c by the 1st light-shielding film 23 on the opposite substrate 20 concerned with the capacity line 300 and data-line 6a which constitute a built-in light-shielding film from taking such a configuration like the above-mentioned. [0062] Thus, between the TFT array substrates 10 and the opposite substrates 20 which have been arranged so that pixel electrode 9a and the counterelectrode 21 which were constituted may meet, the liquid crystal which is an example of electrooptic material is enclosed with the space surrounded by the below-mentioned sealant, and the liquid crystal layer 50 is formed. The liquid crystal layer 50 takes a predetermined orientation condition with the orientation film 16 and 22 in the condition that the electric field from pixel electrode 9a are not impressed. The liquid crystal layer 50 consists of liquid crystal which mixed the pneumatic liquid crystal of a kind or some kinds. It is the adhesives which consist of a photo-setting resin or thermosetting resin in order that a sealant may stick the TFT array substrate 10 and the opposite substrate 20 around those, and gap material, such as glass fiber for making distance between both substrates into a predetermined value or a glass bead, is mixed.

[0063] Furthermore, the substrate insulator layer 12 is formed in the bottom of TFT30 for pixel switching. The substrate insulator layer 12 has the function to prevent degradation of the property of TFT30 for pixel switching with the dry area at the time of polish of the front face of the TFT array

substrate 10, the dirt which remains after washing, by being formed all over the TFT array substrate 10 besides the function which carries out layer insulation of TFT30 from bottom light-shielding film 11a. [0064] In drawing 3 TFT30 for pixel switching It has LDD (Lightly Doped Drain) structure. Channel field 1a' of semi-conductor layer 1a in which a channel is formed of the electric field from scanning-line 3a and concerned scanning-line 3a, 1d list of high concentration source fields of low concentration source field 1b and low concentration drain field 1c of the insulator layer 2 containing the gate dielectric film with which scanning-line 3a and semi-conductor layer 1a are insulated, and semi-conductor layer 1a, and semi-conductor layer 1a is equipped with high concentration drain field 1e.

[0065] On scanning-line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which leads to the contact hole 81 and high concentration drain field 1e which lead to 1d of high concentration source fields was punctured respectively is formed.

[0066] On the 1st interlayer insulation film 41, the junction layer 71 and the capacity line 300 are formed, and the 2nd interlayer insulation film 42 with which the contact hole 81 and contact hole 85 which lead to 1d of high concentration source fields and the junction layer 71, respectively were punctured respectively is formed on these.

[0067] In addition, with this operation gestalt, activation of the ion poured into the polish recon film which constitutes semi-conductor layer 1a and scanning-line 3a may be attained by performing 1000— a conductor layer 1a and scanning-line 3a may be attained by performing 1000— a conductor layer insulation film 41. On the other hand, your may make it aim rate of the relaxation of the stress produced near the interface of the capacity line 300 by not performing such makes the baking to the 2nd interlayer insulation film: 42 conductors.

[0068] Data-line 6aris formed on the 2nd interlayer insulation film 42; and the 3rd interlayer insulation measure film 43; with which the contact hole 85 which leads to the junction layer. The was formed is formed on a mass to these. Pixel electrode 9a is prepared in the top face of the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43 constituted in a continuous way.

∍[0069] In addition, you:may ease that:a level/difference arises to the field incalignment with data∋line 6a√ ‱ ± and the and scanning-line 3atin: the substrates side of pixel beleatrode. 9atin: the front-face of the 3rd interlayers a correspondent to the first and the first face of the face of the first face of the first face of the face of the first face of the first face of the face of the face of the face o ៅ 🗫 sinsulation film 43pbyccarrying outsflattening:processing of the front facerof;the 3rd interlayer insulationnus 🕬 ് പ്രാന്ദ്രിm 43-by carrying out the laminating of the conductive layer of many predetermined patterns pastishown രോഗ or you may form in Taira and other stusing organic (FSOG] (Spin On Glass). Thus, a poor image; such as the state of the same state. poor orientation of the liquid crystal which finally originated in the level difference, can be reduced by easing the level difference between the field where wiring, a component, etc. exist, and the field not received a existing. However, it replaces with the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43 in this way performing flattening. processing, or in addition, at least one of the TFT array substrate 10, the substrate insulator layer 12, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41, and the 2nd interlayer insulation films 42 may be trenched, and flattening processing may be performed by embedding wiring and the TFT30 grade of data-line 6a etc. [0070] Next, the configuration and the operation effectiveness of aperture 401b which were able to be opened in aperture 401a and data-line 6a in the operation gestalt of the electro-optic device mentioned above with reference to drawing 6 from drawing 4 which were able to be opened in storage capacitance 70 are explained in full detail. It is the top view which drawing 4 extracts scanning-line 3a [in / among drawing 2 / aperture 401a and near 401b], data-line 6a, the capacity line 300, and the junction layer 71 here, and is shown. Drawing 5 is the C-C' sectional view of drawing 4, and drawing 6 is the D-D' sectional view of drawing 4. In addition, in order to make each class and each part material into the magnitude of extent which can be recognized on a drawing, scales are made to have differed for each class or every each part material in drawing 5 and drawing 6.

[0071] it is shown in <u>drawing 6</u> from <u>drawing 4</u> -- as -- the 1st operation gestalt -- a built-in light-shielding film -- an example -- the capacity line 300 -- including -- storage capacitance 70 -- channel contiguity of TFT30 -- a field -- aperture 401a has opened in the field which counters low concentration source field 1b, low concentration drain field 1c, 1d of high concentration source fields,

and high concentration drain field 1e, and somewhat larger aperture 401b than this aperture 401a has opened in data-line 6a. Furthermore, it has wrap bottom light-shielding film 11a for channel field 1a' of TFT30 from the bottom, and has the 1st light-shielding film 23 of a wrap for TFT30 from the bottom on the opposite substrate 20 at aperture 401a and a 401b list.

[0072] Therefore, according to this operation gestalt, as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6 R> 6, to the carrying-out [from the upper part / vertical incidence]-through opposite substrate 20 incident light L0, the 1st light-shielding film 23 performs protection from light of channel field 1a' of TFT30, and its adjoining field. On the other hand, to the carrying-out [vertical incidence] return light Lr, bottom light-shielding film 11a performs protection from light of channel field 1a' of TFT30, and its adjoining field from a lower part. And the incident light, the incident light, or return light from the slanting upper part shades through the opposite substrate 20 especially to the light L1 and L2 of slant, such as internal reflection light which comes to carry out internal reflection, or multiple echo light, by the 1st light-shielding film 23, data-line 6a, and the capacity line 300.

[0073] Even if Apertures 401a and 401b have opened these results, the situation where the transistor characteristics of TFT30 change from the upper part by incident light L0 can be prevented by the 1st light-shielding film 23. And since Apertures 401a and 401b have opened especially, the slanting light L1 and L2 can reduce the quantity of light of the part which reaches channel field 1a' and its adjoining field only for the part which falls out and goes to the opposite substrate. 20 side as a light L3 through the transfer and the control of the contr Apertures 401a and 401b partially at least; after being reflected on the inferior surface of tongue of the voapacity line 300, or the inferior surface of tongue of data-line 6ans mediate feet at each of the endied mention [0074] In fact, incident light L0 contains the slanting light which carries out incidence from across to a series of exisubstrate 10. For example, the incident angle contains the component from which even tenexabout #5.555.00 to degrees shift [perpendicular] about 10%. Furthermore, generally the return light Lir contains the slanting light to which the include angle was attached more. For this reason, it is reflected on the top face of a remaining hasubstrate 10, theotopyface of bottom light-shielding:film. 11a, etc.; orasuch: a slanting:light-istreflected:on who are is െ സാത്രthexinferior surface of tongue: of/acbuilt=in:light=shielding-film-etc.wthese are:further:reflected.by/other:eacaga: ്യായാണ് interfaces in the electromoptic idevices concerned; and the light laft and d£2; of internal reflection light and യോടെ ഉട multiple echoclight slacksslant is generated. Therefore; the light lithlands 122 (referctor drawing 5, and in process in the <u>∗drawing 6</u>) of the⊛lant which advances through the clearance between both⊱even:if:it: has various light— <u>are</u> a shielding films up and down of TFT30 may exist. For this reason, before resulting in semi-conductor layer 1a by Apertures 401a and 401b like this operation gestalt, it can be said that the effectiveness by opening the light L1 and L2 of such slant to the opposite substrate 20 side is large. [0075] In the configuration temporarily shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u>, if Apertures 401a and 401b did not exist, since it is reflected by the inside of storage capacitance 70, or the inside of data-line 6a and the slanting light L2 reaches semi-conductor layer 1a, generating of optical leakage current will become remarkable.

[0076] As explained with reference to <u>drawing 6</u> from <u>drawing 4</u> above, according to the electro-optic device of this operation gestalt, it becomes possible to raise lightfastness, and even if it is under a severe condition in which powerful incident light and return light carry out incidence, the switching control of the pixel electrode can be carried out good by the thin film transistor by which optical leakage current was reduced, and, finally, the bright image of high contrast can be displayed.

[0077] the light which fell out from the side to the channel field 1a' substrate [opposite] 20 side through lower aperture 401a since aperture 401b located in the bottom especially with this operation gestalt was somewhat larger than aperture 401a located in the bottom — all fall out and go to the opposite substrate 20 side through [almost] upper aperture 401b further. That is, since there is nothing, most things which the light which passed lower aperture 401a reflects on the edge of upper aperture 401b, and returns to a channel field are advantageous.

[0078] With this operation gestalt, an example slack capacity line 300 of a built-in light-shielding film contains the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from aperture 401a and may

become low on the TFT array substrate 10. On the other hand, data-line 6a contains the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from aperture 401b and may become low on the TFT array substrate 10. Therefore, the light which carried out incidence from the upper part is reflected with the inclination which diffuses aperture 401b as a center. On the other hand, the light which carried out incidence from the lower part is reflected with the inclination drawn in aperture 401a. Therefore, the slanting light L1 and L2 can reduce the rate which finally reaches channel field 1a' through reflection on the capacity line 300, the top face of data-line 6a, or the inferior surface of tongue.

[0079] Furthermore, with this operation gestalt explained above, although Apertures 401a and 401b are formed in both by the side of the source and a drain to each channel field 1a', even if it forms only in one of the two, a certain amount of similar effectiveness is acquired. For example, what is necessary is to open Apertures 401a and 401b only in one of the two, without adding unreasonableness to a layout, when it is difficult to open Apertures 401a and 401b in both by the side of the source and a drain in view of arrangement of wiring in the perimeter of semi-conductor layer 1a, a component, etc.

[0080] With the operation gestalt explained above, in addition, TFT30 for pixel switching Although it has LDD structure as preferably shown in drawing 3, may have the offset structure which does not drive an impurity into low concentration source field 1b and low concentration drain field 1c, and You may be TFT of the self aryne mold which drives in an impurity by high concentration by using as a mask the gate electrode which consists of a part of scanning-line 3a, and forms the high concentration source and additional field in self align. According to this operation gestalt; the protection-from-light engine the performance can be raised by opening an aperture in data-line 6a and the capacity line 300 in the field which counters a LDD field, an offset field; etc.

electrode of TFT30 for pixel switching among 1d [of high concentration source fields], and high manuscraped concentration drain field the with this operation gestalt, two or more gates electrodes may be arranged and accommodate among these. Thus, if TFT is constituted above the dual gate or the triple gate, the leakage current of a more gate of jointswith a channel, the source; and a drain field can be prevented; and the current at a tenestime of OEE seasons.

[0082]: (The 2nd operation gestalt). Next the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this is the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of the 2nd op

[0083] With the above-mentioned 1st operation gestalt, although Apertures 401a and 401b can be opened also in the field which counters channel field 1a', as shown in drawing 7, by the 2nd operation gestalt, aperture 401a' and 401b' have not opened them in the field which counters channel field 1a' in part. About other configurations, it is the same as that of the case of the 1st operation gestalt mentioned above.

[0084] Therefore, the protection-from-light engine performance to TFT30 can be raised by opening aperture 401a' and 401b' in the capacity line 300 and data-line 6a in the field which counters a channel adjoining field, a source field, and a drain field, without opening an aperture in the capacity line 300 and data-line 6a in the field which counters channel field 1a' in part according to the 2nd operation gestalt. And since gate electrode slack scanning-line 3a is arranged at the channel field 1a' bottom, finally the light which is going to carry out incidence can be reduced to some extent from the upper part by scanning-line 3a to channel field 1a'. Or the light which passes through the upper part of channel field 1a' aslant can be reduced to some extent by scanning-line 3a.

(Deformation gestalt) The comparatively big aperture which reaches even the contact hole puncturing field to which the contact hole 81 which makes 1d of a part of high concentration source fields was punctured as a complete-change form gestalt of the electro-optic device of this invention may be opened in the data line and a capacity line. It may replace with this or, in addition, the comparatively big aperture which reaches even the contact hole puncturing field to which the contact hole 83 which

makes a part of high concentration drain field 1e was punctured may be opened in the data line and a capacity line. Thus, if constituted, generally light may raise the protection-from-light engine performance in leakage, the cone contact hole 81, and the 83 neighborhoods.

[0085] The 1st light-shielding film 23 may consist of multilayers containing the light absorption layer arranged at the side which meets the TFT array substrate 10 as other deformation gestalten of the electro-optic device of this invention. Thus, if constituted, even if a part of light which falls out and goes for the opposite substrate 20 side to aperture 401a or a 401a' list through 401b or 401b' results in the 1st light-shielding film 23, it can carry out absorption removal of the starting light by the light absorption layer of the 1st light-shielding film 23. That is, it can prevent becoming the light of the slant such a light reflects by the 1st light-shielding film 23, and goes to a channel field again.

[0086] furthermore, the field where incident light L0 is irradiated to the light-shielding film 23 on such an opposite substrate 20 at least — high — it serves to prevent the temperature rise of an electro-optic device by forming by the film [****]. In addition, the 1st light-shielding film 23 is formed so that it may be located inside the protection-from-light layer which sees superficially preferably and consists of a capacity line 300 and data—line 6a. Thereby, the effectiveness of such protection from light and temperature rise prevention is acquired by the light-shielding film on the opposite substrate 20, without lowering the numerical aperture of each pixel.

[0087] (The whole electromoptic device configuration) The whole electromoptic device configuration including each operation gestalt constituted as mentioned above is explained with reference to <u>drawing 8</u> and <u>make the drawing 9</u>. In addition, <u>drawing 8</u> is the top view which looked at the TFT array substrate 10 from the make the opposite substrate 20 side with each component formed on it, and <u>drawing 9</u> is the H-H's sectional view.

[0088] In drawing 8 con the TFT array substrate 10, the sealant 52 is formed along the edge and the in parallel to the inside: The data-line drive circuit 101 and the external circuit connection terminal 102 or a second which:drive-data=line:6a:by:supplying.aspicture-signal..to_data=line:6asto:predetermined:timing:are/seg.aspace..e. prepared in the field of the outside of a sealant 52 along with one side of the TFT array substrate, 10, a seasont u തുള and:the:scanning-line drive:circuit:1.04:which:drive:s:scanning-line:3a:is.formed:along:with:two:sides:അവലാവും which adjoin this one side by supplying a scan-signal to scanning-line 3a to predetermined timing. If they course scan signal delay supplied to scanning-line 3a does not become a problem, the thing only with one side ways. sufficient [the scanning-line drive circuit 104] cannot be overemphasized. Moreover, the data-line drive circuit 101 may be arranged on both sides along the side of image display field 10a. Furthermore, two or more wiring 105 for connecting between the scanning-line drive circuits 104 established in the both sides of image display field 10a is formed in one side in which the TFT array substrate 10 remains. Moreover, in at least one place of the corner section of the opposite substrate 20, the flow material 106 for taking a flow electrically between the TFT array substrate 10 and the opposite substrate 20 is formed. And as shown in drawing 9, the opposite substrate 20 with the almost same profile as the sealant 52 shown in drawing 8 has fixed to the TFT array substrate 10 by the sealant 52 concerned. [0089] In addition, on the TFT array substrate 10, the inspection circuit for inspecting the sampling circuit which impresses a picture signal to two or more data-line 6a to predetermined timing, the precharge circuit which precedes the precharge signal of a predetermined voltage level with a picture signal, and supplies it to two or more data-line 6a respectively, the quality of the electro-optic device concerned at the manufacture middle or the time of shipment, a defect, etc. in addition to these dataline drive circuits 101 and scanning-line drive circuit 104 grade etc. may be formed.

[0090] You may make it connect with LSI for a drive mounted on the TAB (Tape Automated bonding) substrate instead of forming the data-line drive circuit 101 and the scanning-line drive circuit 104 on the TFT array substrate 10 electrically and mechanically through the anisotropy electric conduction film prepared in the periphery of the TFT array substrate 10 with the operation gestalt explained with reference to drawing 9 from drawing 1 above. Moreover, according to the exception of modes of

operation, such as TN (Twisted Nematic) mode, VA (Vertically Aligned) mode, and PDLC (PolymerDispersed Liquid Crystal) mode, and the no MARI White mode / NOMA reeve rack mode, a polarization film, a phase contrast film, a polarizing plate, etc. are respectively arranged in a predetermined direction at the side in which the outgoing radiation light of the side in which the incident light of the opposite substrate 20 carries out incidence, and the TFT array substrate 10 carries out outgoing radiation.

[0091] Since the electro-optic device in the operation gestalt explained above is applied to a projector, the electro-optic device of three sheets will be respectively used as a light valve for RGB, and incidence of the light of each color respectively decomposed through the dichroic mirror for RGB color separation will be respectively carried out to each light valve as incident light. Therefore, with each operation gestalt, the color filter is not prepared in the opposite substrate 20. However, the color filter of RGB may be formed in the predetermined field which counters pixel electrode 9a on the opposite substrate 20 with the protective coat. If it does in this way, the electro-optic device in each operation gestalt is applicable about the color electro-optic device of direct viewing types other than a projector.... or a reflective mold. Moreover, a micro lens may be formed so that it may correspond 1 pixel on [one] the opposite substrate 20. Or it is also possible to form a color filter layer in the bottom of pixel electrode 9a which counters RGB on the TFT array substrate 10 by a color resist etc. If it does in this and the way), a bright electro-optic device is arealizable; by: improving the condensing reffectiveness, of lincident recommentation light. Furthermore, the die clorIKKU-filter which makes a RGB color using interference of light by a color with depositing the interference layer to which the refractive index of many layers is different on the weather who opposite substrate 20 again may be formed. According to this opposite substrate with a die clouKKU seems with filter, a brighter color electro-optic device is realizable. कर छे, तदावारी है एवं तक्त कर विदेश कर विदेश हैं है । विदेश है विदेश हैं ।

[0092] This invention is not restricted to the operation gestalt mentioned above, and can be suitably the second to the standard in the range which is not contrary to the summary or thought of invention which can be read in a standard service a: claim and the whole specification; and the electro-optic device: accompanied by such modification is a common as a companied by such modification is a common as a ed autoritals of contained ling the steichnical grange of 5 this sinvention. அன்ற மண்ணையை சாலக அரசு வருக்கு மண

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] They are equal circuits established in two or more pixels of the shape of a matrix which constitutes the image display field in the electro-optic device of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention, such as various components and wiring.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view of two or more pixel groups where the TFT array substrate with which the data line in the electro-optic device of the 1st operation gestalt, the scanning line, a pixel electrode, etc. were formed adjoins each other.

[Drawing 3] It is the A-A' sectional view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is the top view extracting and showing near an aperture among drawing 2. [Drawing 5] It is the C-C' sectional view of drawing 4. [Drawing 6] It is the D-D' sectional view of drawing 4. [Drawing 7] It is the top view extracting and showing near [in the electro-optic device of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention] an aperture. [Drawing 8] It is the top view which looked at the TFT array substrate in the electro-optic device of an operation gestalt from the opposite substrate side with each component formed on it. [Drawing 9] It is the H-H' sectional view of drawing 8. [Description of Notations] 1a -- Semi-conductor layer 1a' -- Channel field 1b -- Low concentration source field 1c -- Low concentration drain field 1d -- High concentration source field 1e -- High concentration drain field 2 -- Insulator layer 3a -- Scanning line 6at-matData:line its analysis spheres otherwisestavice are the control waters personally as in the second of the 9a mmiPixel electroder in the research control of the control of the control observation observation of the control observation o more tale tale that TFT array substrates is a same as in the subsection of the transfer sensy temperatures of the section of rest on **11a-a Bottom light-shielding film** shoot eest voor est voor een riskale rolloopeer seed op vrotes voor ee senting all 2 -- Substrate insulator layer at the contract of at more substitute conservation by a nine and a second era and 1**6th-Orientation film**er in was seen to be the constant who we have a second as we have a second and a coner is in 20th Opposite substrate the commonwer was not commuted in the common number of the substrate the interest was and the **21.— Counterelectrode**s we show that show the constant plant and the constant constant plant to the constant plant. the some **22**0 ma Orientation film because a level compart from the case the local term. Orientation film because in the compart of the case of the ca ടെയ്യും **23 ഡംRhe 1st light≂shielding film** പ്രക്രോഗ്രക്ഷ സ്വസ്ത്രം വരു **്.3** കല് ine 1 st ിഉണ്ടെയ്യാലെ ത്രെ THE SOUTH THE SECRET SECTION SECTION OF THE SECOND LIES SECTION OF THE SECOND SECTION 50 -- Liquid crystal layer the second second The state of the second second 70 -- Storage capacitance 71 — Junction layer 75 -- Dielectric film 81, 83, 85 -- Contact hole 300 -- Capacity line 401a, 401b -- Aperture [Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section partition] The 2nd partition of the 6th section [Publication date] December 24, Heisei 16 (2004, 12.24)

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G02F.: 1/1368:: 175.2271

H01L 29/78 619 B

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] January 22, Heisei 16 (2004, 1.22)

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[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] The name of invention

• [Method of Amendment] Modification • • • • • •

The contents of amendment

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[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair, ...

On said 1st substrate, even if there are few a pixel electrode, thin film transistors connected to this pixel electrode, wiring which the aperture of 1 was able to open in the field which counters at least one of the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor, a source field, and drain fields while connecting with this thin film transistor and having been arranged on said thin film transistor, and said thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom,

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On said 2nd substrate, it has the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap for said aperture of 1 from the bottom. It is the electro-optic device with which at least one side is characterized by the thing of said thin film transistor for which said channel field is covered from the bottom at least among said 1st light-shielding film and said wiring.

[Claim 2]

It comes to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair,

The thin film transistor connected to the pixel electrode and this pixel electrode on said 1st substrate,

While being arranged at said thin film transistor bottom and specifying the non-opening field of each pixel as wiring connected to this thin film transistor partially at least, the channel adjoining field of said thin film transistor, Even if there are few built-in light-shielding films which the aperture of 1 was able to open in the field which counters at least one of a source field and drain fields, and said thin film transistors, it has the wrap bottom light-shielding film for the channel field from the bottom, On said 2nd substrate, it has the 1st light-shielding film of a wrap for said aperture of 1 from the bottom, It is the electro-optic device with which at least one side is characterized by the thing of said thin film transistor for which said channel field is covered from the bottom at least among said 1st light-shielding film and said built-in light-shielding film.

[Claim 3]

It is the electro-optic device according to claim 2 characterized by the ability of other apertures to have opened said wiring in the field which is arranged at said thin film transistor bottom, sees superficially for said wiring, and laps with said aperture.

[Claim 4]

The electro-optic device according to claim 3 characterized by the direction located in the bottom among said 1 and other apertures being larger than the direction located in the bottom.

[Claim 5]

Said built-in light-shielding film and said 1st light-shielding film comeato contain two or more band-like. parts, respectively,

The width of face of the band-like part which constitutes said 1st-light-shielding film is an electromoptic and device given in any 1 term of claims 2-4 characterized by being narrower than the width of face of the same band-like part which constitutes said built-in light-shielding film.

Said built-in light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device given in any 1 terms of claims: 2-5 mm to an electro-optic device give

(Claim i)

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[Claim 7]

Said built-in light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any afterm of claims 2-6 for as an expectation characterized by including the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from said to severe aperture and may become low on said 1st substrate.

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[Claim 8]

Said 1st light-shielding film comes to contain two or more band-like parts extended along with said wiring.

The width of face of said band-like part is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-7 characterized by being narrower than the width of face of said wiring.

[Claim 9]

Said wiring is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims :1-8 characterized by including the part which inclines so that it may take for keeping away from said aperture and may become low on said 1st substrate.

[Claim 10]

Said channel adjoining field is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-9 characterized by being a LDD (Lightly Doped Structure) field or an offset field.

[Claim 11]

Let said a part of source field and said a part of drain field be contact hole puncturing fields, respectively,

Said aperture is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-10 characterized by the ability to have opened also in this contact hole puncturing field.

[Claim 12]

Said aperture is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-11 characterized by the ability

to have opened also in the field which counters said channel field.

[Claim 13]

Said aperture cannot be opened in the field which counters said channel field,

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An electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-11 characterized by arranging the gate electrode through gate dielectric film at said channel field bottom.

[Claim 14]

Said 1st light-shielding film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-13 characterized by consisting of multilayers containing the light absorption layer arranged at the side which meets said 1st substrate.

[Claim 15]

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The projector characterized by using the electro-optic device of a publication for any 1 term of claims 1-14 as a light valve.

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【手続補正書】

【提出日】2004年(2004)1月22日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】発明の名称

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

【発明の名称】電気光学装置及びプロジェクタ【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

・ (特許請求の範囲)

【請求項1】

一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、

前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続されており前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域に一の窓が開けられた配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを備えており、

前記第2基板上に、前記一の窓を上側から覆う第1遮光膜を備えており、

前記第1遮光膜及び前記配線のうち少なくとも一方は、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記チャネル領域を上側から覆うことを特徴とする電気光学装置。

【請求項2】

一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、

前記第1基板上に、画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続された配線と、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されており各画素の非開口領域を少なくとも部分的に規定すると共に前記薄膜トランジスタのチャネル隣接領域、ソース領域及びドレイン領域のうち少なくとも一つに対向する領域に一の窓が開けられた内蔵遮光膜と、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下側から覆う下側遮光膜とを備えており、

前記第2基板上に、前記一の窓を上側から覆う第1遮光膜を備えており、

前記第1遮光膜及び前記内蔵遮光膜のうち少なくとも一方は、前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくとも前記チャネル領域 を上側から覆うことを特徴とする電気光学装置。

【請求項3】

前記配線は、前記薄膜トランジスタの上側に配置されており、前記配線には、平面的に見て前記窓に重なる領域に他の窓が開けられていることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項4】

前記一及び他の窓のうち上側に位置する方が下側に位置する方より大きいことを特徴とする請求項3に記載の電気光 学装置。

【請求項5】

前記内蔵遮光膜及び前記第1遮光膜は夫々、複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、

前記第1遮光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅は、前記内蔵遮光膜を構成する帯状部分の幅よりも狭いことを特徴とする請求項2から4のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項6】

前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量を構成する容量電極又は容量線としても機能することを特徴とする請求項2から5のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項7】

前記内蔵遮光膜は、前記第1基板上で前記窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含むことを特徴と する請求項2から6のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項8】

前記第1遮光膜は、前記配線に沿って伸びる複数の帯状部分を含んでなり、

前記帯状部分の幅は、前記配線の幅よりも狭いことを特徴とする請求項1から7のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項9】

前記配線は、前記第1基板上で前記窓から遠ざかるに連れて低くなるように傾斜する部分を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から8のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項10】

: .

前記チャネル隣接領域は、LDD (Lightly Doped Structure) 領域又はオフセット領域であることを特徴とする請求項1から9のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項11】

前記ソース領域の一部及び前記ドレイン領域の一部は夫々、コンタクトホール開孔領域とされており、

前記窓は、該コンタクトホール開孔領域にも開けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から10のいずれが一項に記す 載の電気光学装置。

【請求項12】

前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域にも開けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から11のいずれか一項 に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項13】

前記窓は、前記チャネル領域に対向する領域には開けられておらず、

前記チャネル領域の上側にゲート絶縁膜を介してゲート電極が配置されていることを特徴とする請求項1から11の いずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項14】

前記第1遮光膜は、前記第1基板に対面する側に配置された光吸収層を含む多層膜からなることを特徴とする請求項 1から13のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項15】

請求項1から14のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置をライトバルブとして用いることを特徴とするプロジェクタ

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